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USSR-U.S. DELEGATIONS ON NUCLEAR ARMS LIMITATION IN EUROPE MEET

4 November

LD041314 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 4 Nov, TASS--The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had a meeting here today.

6 November

LD070025 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 6 Nov, TASS--Another meeting between the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has been held here today.

MBFR SESSION MEETS IN VIENNA, HEARS DANISH DELEGATE ADDRESS

LD070023 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Nov, TASS--A closed plenary session of the participants at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe has been held today in the Hofburg Palace under the chairmanship of the Polish chief delegate, Tadeusz Strulak. The session was addressed by the Danish chief delegate, Joergen Hansen.

As it was clear from a press statement made by a Western spokesman, the Danish chief delegate spoke at length on "the geographical advantages" which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, participating in the Vienna talks, allegedly have. He used "the geographical factor" in his attempts to substantiate the unequal cuts in the troops of the socialist and capitalist countries, and, in particular, the circumstance that the USSR should conduct the reduction of its troops by withdrawing divisions, while the USA by pulling out individual, and quite uncertain, units and subunits and even individuals.

Addressing reporters, a Czechoslovak delegate pointed out the lack of grounds of the Western attempts to refer to the geographical factor which had already been taken into account at the preliminary consultations which determined the area of the reductions. The delegations of the socialist countries, the Czechoslovak delegate said, had repeatedly explained their viewpoint on the issue. The fact that the West again returns to the topic cannot be regarded as anything else but an attempt to divert the attention of the participants at the talks from the important problems relating to the preparation of an agreement on the first stage.

U.S. EFFORTS IN STRATEGIC MISSILE WARHEAD DESIGN REVIEWED

LD061623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by Col Eng B. Kaplunov, candidate of technical sciences, and Reserve Col Eng K. Dolgov, candidate of technical sciences and lecturer: "Aiming for Superiority"]

[Text] The arms race unleashed by imperialist circles has led to a situation where a huge arsenal of nuclear missiles has been created in the United States. But it is being continuously expanded and improved nonetheless. Primarily this applies to strategic missiles and facilities for their use in combat.

Thus, the equipping of intercontinental ballistic missiles with multiple warheads in recent years has enabled the U.S. nuclear missile potential to be considerably increased, according to foreign specialists, although the overall number of missiles has not changed particularly.

How did multiple warheads appear in the U.S. strategic weapons arsenal and what are they?

According to foreign military specialists, the utilization of several warheads ejected at intervals makes it difficult for them to be intercepted by a single anti-missile missile and at the same time enables several targets to be hit. Moreover, because of the peculiarities of the destructive effect of a nuclear explosion, foreign specialists concluded that it is expedient to use several small warheads rather than a single big one against many targets, with the exception of specially protected targets.

A factor also deemed to be of considerable importance is that multiple warheads contribute an element of uncertainty to the evaluation of nuclear missile potential and reduce the effectiveness of space reconnaissance. For example, whereas before it was known that every missile had only one warhead, now it may have from 3-10 (14) [as published] warheads.

Work on multiple warheads for strategic missiles was begun in the United States back in the sixties. The first model, the MRV, was relatively simple in design; a single casing housed three unguided warheads. According to the designers' plan, during the descent phase of the trajectory all three would separate simultaneously from the missile and fan out as they continued toward the target. Such systems are known abroad as dispersion or cluster type warheads. They are designed for use against targets covering large areas. As the foreign press reported, certain models of the submarine-launched Polaris A-3 U.S. ballistic missile are equipped with this type of warhead.

However cluster warheads for strategic missiles did not satisfy U.S. specialists. The point is that on separation the warheads move toward the planned target by different but still close trajectories. In this case, as the specialists noted, one anti-missile with a nuclear warhead is capable of destroying them. This is why plans for further development of warheads abroad began to involve increasing the maneuvrability of the individual warheads. It was considered that this would significantly complicate the task of antimissile defense. Thus designs for independently targeted warheads known as MIRV's were born in the United States. As the press asserted, these were given the task of using a single missile to hit several targets at some distance from each other.

MIRV warheads were designed for the U.S. Minuteman III ballistic missiles, which first entered the armory at the beginning of the seventies and are now in combat readiness. The MK-12 nose cone of the Minuteman III missile houses three warheads. The nuclear charge of each warhead has a TNT equivalent yield of 200 kilotons. The warhead's length is 2.7m and the maximum diameter 0.6m.

How does the MK-12 type nose cone operate in flight? At a given moment it is maneuvered toward the first target with the help of the main propulsion system. The screen protecting the nose cone against aerodynamic heating is discarded. The locking attachment on the first warhead is released and the control system's engines switch on. It continues to fly toward the target along a ballistic flight path, but the nose cone with the two remaining warheads operated by the control system change their flight path to head for the second target.

The remaining warheads separate in a similar way. However, after the last of them has been released, the flight trajectory of the whole warhead changes again at an altitude of up to 240 km with the aim of misleading antimissile defense. The process of releasing all three warheads takes about 1 minute.

The foreign press has noted that the creation of independently targeted warheads has given rise to considerable difficulties associated with ensuring the requisite targeting accuracy. There have been complaints that they are not efficient enough for use against small-scale targets such as ballistic missile silos. Other factors regarded as shortcomings in dispersion nose cones are their design complexity and increased likelihood of mechanical failure during a flight process involving maneuvers and the separation of the warheads.

MIRV warheads have also been installed, as has been reported, on the submarine-launched Poseidon ballistic missiles. The 10 sections of the nose cone house warheads each with a nuclear charge with a TNT equivalent yield of 50 kilotons. In the four remaining sections there are dummy warheads.

Recently, judging by press reports, the United States has decided to equip strategic missiles with a new type of warhead called the MK-12A. It was pointed out that the basic difference between them and the preceding models is their allegedly greater targeting precision. It has also been reported that the MK-12A has three more powerful nuclear warheads than the MK-12. Also envisaged are new multiple independent warheads for the latest submarine-launched Trident and ground launched MX missile systems. A nose cone which will house 10-12 independently targeted warheads with charges with a TNT equivalent yield of 400 kilotons is planned for the MX missile.

American specialists are improving the independent warheads with the aim of increasing their anti-radar defense capability and their resistance to damage from nuclear explosion. Mention has been made in the press of the development of warheads with a special heat protection screen which on the one hand protects the nose cone from aerodynamic heating and on the other makes it difficult to detect by radar. Attempts are being made abroad to find materials which if incorporated into the heat protection screen would be able to absorb radiation from radar stations on the ground, thus reducing the strength of the reflected signal.

With their new sprint in the arms race U.S. militarist circles are counting on upsetting the established strategic balance and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Without doubt, some hopes here are being pinned on further improving the designs of strategic missiles. However no attempts to achieve superiority in strategic types of weapons will bring the Pentagon any success. All they can do is to sharply increase the danger of the outbreak of a destructive war.

ENERGY PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION MAIN CONCERN FOR CEMA

LD071043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Rodionov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "CEMA: Coordinated Strategy"]

[Excerpts] The problem of rationalizing the energy sector is coming to the fore. The fraternal countries greatly value the stable deliveries of Soviet oil and gas at prices whose level--while taking into account the producers' growing costs--is more favorable to our partners than the galloping world market prices. As is well known, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, substantiating the proposal for the elaboration of a large-scale program for the faster development of the West Siberian oil and gas industry, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the expansion of gas deliveries could help to satisfy more fully the socialist community countries' needs. For their part, our CEMA partners are seeking out potential for assisting this difficult and expensive work. Polish construction workers took part in constructing the Surgut-Polotsk pipeline. For a number of years now our Czechoslovak friends have been taking part in developing the gas pipeline transport system in the Soviet Union and, as the CPCZ Central Committee plenum said recently, they intend to continue their participation in the future. The exchange of experience of resolving urgent economic tasks and the consistent implementation of the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs will help the community countries to implement their coordinated economic strategy.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SOCIETIES FOR AMITY WITH USSR

LD061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Nov, TASS--A joint communique of the participants in the completed international meeting of representatives of the socialist countries' societies for friendship with the Soviet Union has been published here. The meeting was devoted to the theme "the role of the public in consolidating and developing fraternal friendship and combat solidarity between the peoples of the socialist countries." The document emphasizes that the societies' activity plays an exceptionally important role in consolidating and developing close ties with the land of the soviets and studying the very rich experience of socialist and communist building accumulated by the Soviet people and the CPSU headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Those taking part in the meeting expressed feelings of solidarity with the struggle of the courageous Vietnamese people who are surmounting the numerous difficulties caused by the 30-year war for national liberation and by the Beijing hegemonists' subversive actions. The members of the socialist countries' delegations expressed their profound respect for the memory of the first president of free Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, who made an important contribution to the development of the Vietnamese people's friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Welcoming the approaching 63d anniversary of Great October, those taking part in the meeting noted the outstanding successes which the Soviet people have achieved in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress. They unanimously supported the USSR's constructive foreign policy and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The document notes the importance of supporting the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos against the reactionary Chinese rulers' expansionist claims. The meeting participants, the communique says, condemn the attempts of imperialism and hegemonism to use the UN rostrum to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and believe that the only sensible path to the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia is opened up by the proposals of the conference of SRV, People's Republic of Kampuchea and Lao People's Democratic Republic foreign ministers held in July this year in Vientiane.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 9 Nov 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journslaist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, comrade listeners! We meet here today immediately after the October Revolution festivities which once again provided a most graphic reminder that the first foreign policy act by the Soviet power was to sign a Decree on Peace. In the current situation that reminder has not only historical significance; far from it, it has a specific, practical importance. The international situation lately has been quite complex, and the Soviet Union is demonstrating in all its actions its unswerving adherence to a Leninist foreign policy course--a course aimed at detente, disarmament and cooperation. Speaking on 7 November at a reception to mark the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed once again that the Soviet Union will invariably adhere to a course of peace in its foreign policy, and will resolutely come out against the arms race and military ventures, but in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation between all states. In this matter, Comrade Brezhnev said, we are at one with our allies among the fraternal socialist countries, and in this matter we are supported by all peace-loving people, which means the overwhelming majority of the earth's population. That course is expressed in our practical approach to key international problems. This is shown clearly, in particular, by the visits to the Soviet Union by Babrak Karmal, leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of socialist Ethiopia. I believe that our listeners, of course, remember the speeches delivered during the stay of our lofty guests in Moscow, and I should like now to pay particular attention to the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered on the occasion of the visit by Mengistu Haile Mariam. Comrade Brezhnev said that fruitless petulance is alien to the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union is always ready to make serious efforts toward disarmament and peace.

U.S. Elections, Relations

[Shishlin] This is reflected in the Soviet Union's approach to crisis phenomena over Afghanistan. It is reflected in the Soviet Union's attitude toward freedom of navigation the major sea lanes. It is reflected in a whole number of other practical proposals, and in particular in the satisfaction with which our country welcomed the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. And so the Soviet Union is not altering its choice or its points of reference in foreign policy; on the contrary, it is striving consistently and persistently for detente.

[Bovin] That is particularly important now in connection with the future for Soviet-U.S. relations. As you know, comrades, a new president has been elected there. Formally speaking, of course, the president has still not been elected; the elections that have taken place were to elect the electors. The electors are to elect a president and vice president on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. This year this will fall on 15 December when they will come together again and elect a president and vice president. In actual fact, the results of those final elections are predetermined, all of which is clear to you.

I should like to draw a few outlines of the political biography of the new president. It is of great interest that he began his political carrer, his political activity, as a supporter of the Democratic Party: as Reagan himself says--as a liberal with a bleeding heart.

At that time, during the thirties, he actively supported Roosevelt's New Deal. After the war, however, there began quite a rapid and sharp evolution toward the right and finally, as Reagan himself says, he crossed over from the Democrats to the Republicans in 1962. His emergence on the general U.S. political scene came, perhaps in the elections of 1964 when he actively supported the candidacy of Barry Goldwater. And it was then that he, in fact, became the favorite of the rightwing of the Republican Party. They supported him and in 1966 (?carried him through) as governor of California, in which office he spent two terms. His political platform, comrades, is well known: It is distinctly conservative in both home and foreign policy.

Well, ultimately it is the Americans' affair which president to have; but our policy remains unchanged. We favor cooperation with the United States, favor the development of contacts with the United States on a principled basis. And naturally, taking into account the party which Soviet-U.S. relations play in the world, this places a special responsibility on the U.S. leadership. In general we will naturally judge the new president from his actual deeds when he starts to carry out his functions.

As far as a general evaluation of the elections is concerned, I shall now read an extract from an article by Reston, who is perhaps one of the best known U.S. journalists now. This is what he wrote recently: It is a sorry fact of the present elections that they have not made the country's problems any clearer, but have made them even worse. They have not united people, but made them even more disunited. Despite the long months of fierce campaigning, Reston continues, the elections have not let to any general accord on questions of policy by which the U.S. people should be guided at the start of the eighties. Instead, the elections have left the winner without a clear mandate, and have left our allies and enemies in profound doubt as to the future direction of the U.S. leader. Further, Reston concludes that: The election campaign simply showed and dramatized one single fact: that not one of the existing problems in the United States can be solved with ease. Both candidates, Reston says, while disagreeing on many questions, have come to agreement at least on one thing: that the United States is experiencing great difficulties and that its political leaders have lost the trust of the U.S. people. And now, after the elections, Reston concludes, something has to be done about it.

There you have a most objective evaluation of what has taken place in the United States.

[Levin] I do not think it would be out of place to recall yet again that the present U.S. elections were also characterized by the lowest percentage of participation by those having the right to vote. Taking part in the voting this time were 52.3 percent of the electorate, and this fact reflects also the profound dissatisfaction of many Americans with the absence of any clearly defined platform.

[Bovin] The difficulty of choosing between them....[Levin interrupts]

[Levin] Yes, the difficulty of choosing between them, and at the same time it reflects a political apathy: People can see no way out. But today, of course, the decision has been made, and in this connection it is probably not out of place to raise the following question. Why was there such a--and we shall call a spade a spade--such a crushing defeat? A crushing defeat, not from the point of view of the distribution of votes, for basically Carter lost just 10 percent of the votes to Reagan; but from the point of view of the electors the preponderance was enormous: The Democrats suffered enormous losses in the elections to the Senate for the first time in 26 years, and also in the House of Representatives where they just about managed to retain their majority. Why was this? To some degree this question can throw some light not only on the situation the Americans themselves came up against in the elections; one would like to think that conclusions will also be drawn from it by representatives of the Washington administration which will take up its duties on 20 January.

[Bovin] The overall reason, as I see it, is that Carter's policy did not satisfy the Americans.

[Levin] Neither domestic nor foreign policy.

[Bovin] Well, first and foremost, I think, it goes for domestic policy, really... [Shishlin interrupts]

Hostage Situation, Demands

[Shishlin] Yes, without doubt, the home policy.

[Bovin] ...Because Carter promised to reduce inflation, but in fact it increased from 4 percent to almost 13 percent. Carter promised to reduce unemployment, but it increased. Carter promised some sort of development of social [words indistinct] enormous difficulties. That, in my view of course, is the main factor. But foreign policy problems, of course, also played a serious part here: for example the crushing defeat suffered by the United States over the elimination of the shah's dynasty in Iran.

[Levin] And the problem of the hostages also had some effect on the voting on 4 November, for it was expected that if that problem were solved, then Carter's chances would increase.

[Bovin] Yes, but here, you know, I think that at the last moment Khomeyni decided to play up to Carter. However, he did it too late and, with the way various forces were aligned in the United States, that decision, on the contrary, turned many people off Carter because it was presented as a sort of cynical political game over the fate of some 50 Americans, for the sake of one or the other winning.

And while we're on the subject of the hostages, it's interesting that the Iranians have stipulated four conditions. The Majlis formulated four conditions for the release of the hostages: The first is a guarantee of noninterference. Well, this is a verbal matter--let's assume that America will given them. The second is the United States must unfreeze all Iranian credits in American banks. Well, these credits are estimated at about $8 billion plus interest.

[Levin] But the Americans have claims on them.

[Bovin] Yes, this is the most complicated question--far more complicated than, or rather--there is yet another complicated question--because the third condition runs: The United States must remove and annul all economic and financial sanctions against the Islamic Republic. Let's suppose they will do that. But, further: They must also annul all claims on Iran by U.S. citizens, American legal officials, the government or American companies. But, as U.S. papers write, about 3,000 American companies already have financial claims against Iran, estimated at around $6 billion. The American press recently reported that the New York federal court alone has 96 suits pending for sums totalling $3 billion. What can the President do about this?

[Levin] It's beyond the scope of his legal powers.

[Bovin] Yes, and, finally, the fourth point is that the United States must return the property of the deposed shah. Well, here too, from the legal point of view the Americans will find themselves in considerable difficulty. The total value of the property is in dispute. The Iranians are talking about billions, but the shah's press spokesman said, while he was still alive, that there were only $50 million.

But the most interesting thing is that, over and above these four conditions formulated by the Iranian parliament, there's a fifth condition which they don't include, and which is possibly the most critical. This is the problem of the supply of spare parts to Iran--those which the Iranians have already paid money for, roughly $500 million's worth. What spare parts are these? The words spare parts conceal a rather interesting story. They cover such things as cluster bombs valued at $26 million dollars; 8,500 Dragon missiles; 150 Phoenix missiles for F-14 fighters; 86,000 artillery shells--and so on. Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i recently stated the Iranian position thus: We will make Satan cough up the spare parts that he owes us, but we will not--even for the sake of victory in the war (?that has been forced on us)--agree for one moment to any subjugation to the United States because of those spare parts.

Well, here the Americans are in a very trickly position because, on the one hand they would evidently like to hand over the spare parts, but on the other hand they'd have almost the whole of the Arab world against them if they did so. And here, too, no doubt they'll twist and turn in an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. A spicy detail is that there have been increasing rumors lately that Israel is supplying spares to Iran. Britain's THE OBSERVER recently wrote quite specifically that Israeli ships under foreign flags are calling at the southern Iranian ports of Chah Bahar, Bandar 'Abbas and Bushehr and delivering these spare parts. Well, this is very important for Israel of course, because Israel does not in the least want to see the strengthening of Iraq, which it sees as its main enemy, and Israel wants to gain access to non-Arab oil, that is, establish good relations with Iran. I don't know how correct these reports are but they are, in any case, interesting.

Reactions to U.S. Elections

[Shishlin] I think many of these problems will carry over into 1981, and the new U.S. president will have to deal with them.

[Bovin] Certainly.

[Shishlin] Yes. And here, of course, returning to the subject of the elections and to what may happen, it's probably worth saying that of course the view of the world from the Oval Office of the White House is probably different and the world looks different from how it looks from the election platform, or election meeting. I don't know about you but my attention was caught by the fact that during the television debates between Carter and Reagam. if you compare Reagan's initial speeches in the election campaign with what he said on foreign policy in the television debates with Carter, there's quite a difference.

[Bovin] You mean, between those speeches and the final formulations of his ideas.

[Shishlin] Yes, yes.

[Levin] That is, preelection positions.

[Shishlin] Yes. And this evolution was, after all, rather in the direction of what I'd call a greater balance, or a greater scrupulousness at least; and now we can only really say that concrete actions, concrete deeds, will tell. For instance, Reagan now says that he'll renounce the SALT II treaty in order to go straight on to SALT III. Well, this is a pretty strange thing: To destroy a bridge in order to cross it on the way to something, and try to jump over some yawning ditch--and a pretty deep ditch at that. [Words indistinct]

[Levin] At least it must still be said plainly that, judging by what has been published in the West European press, and judging by the statements of many political figures in West Europe, the results of the U.S. presidential elections have produced there what I would definitely call a state of shock. Noting what the West European press is now writing, I want to draw attention--at least it commands attention, whether we like it or not--to the fact that concrete foreign policy actions are being awaited with great attentiveness. What are they afraid of? They are afraid, above all, that the U.S.--as Reagan has repeatedly proclaimed--will seek military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] (?Pressure) the Europeans to increase their military expenditure.

[Levin] Yes. And the West Europeans themselves are well aware that the Soviet Union will not allow a change in the correlation of forces, a change in the approximate equality that has become established. And it's not only the West Europeans.

The Japanese paper MAINICHI has written that the Soviet Union will reply in the same coin. That's one direction. And the second thing that's arousing alarm--as you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, quite reasonably noted--is that the United States will demand from their West European parthers a more active participation in the military plans which the United States are carrying out through NATO. Strictly speaking, there's nothing new in this.

Just the other day, Secretary of State Muskie, said the United States are dissatisfied with the insufficient contribution of a number of European countries to the defense effort.

[Bovin] Just last Tuesday, it so happens, Ambassador to the FRG Stoessel met with FRG Defense Minister Apel. The purpose of that visit was to inform the FRG Government that the Americans demand supplementary expenditure on the upkeep of the U.S. Army in the FRG, and on...[Levin interrupts]

[Levin] And on the deployment of depots.

[Bovin] Yes, on the deployment of depots for ammunition and equipment. But, as far as I can judge from the assessments of the West German press, Apel was less than delighted by this demand, and it looks as if the Germans will reject it. The more so since it emerges that the promised increase in military expenditure of 3 percent adopted by a decision of NATO will evidently be turned down by the FRG next year, and it's reported there that the maximum will be an increase of 1.7 or 1.8 percent. So it will be rather difficult for the Americans to apply pressure effectively in the present situation.

[Shishlin] Well, true. The Europeans are faced with a choice between two kinds of pressure: on the one hand, pressure from the United States in favor of a 3 percent build-up of armed forces, and on the other hand the great pressure of their own economy.

[Levin] And this factor will, of course, make itself felt. But, in my view, at this particular moment--as a result of the way circumstances have developed--the Europeans, the West Europeans, are feeling the need to define their position somehow more clearly. What do I mean by this? What has happened is that the U.S. election campaign--and everyone admits that it has been the most protracted election campaign--has frozen for rather a long period of time the settling of a number of very important international problems.

We are now once again coming up against a situation in which important decisions of principle cannot be taken. Carter formally remains President, but everyone fully understands that his days are numbered and there is, consequently, a limit to his political opportunities. Reagan will not take up his duties until 20 January. I am here not even posing the question that the Americans somehow have to change their system. This is their internal affair, but why must the whole world wait while the Americans resolve their internal problems? This is not very understandable.

[Bovin] Such is stern reality.

[Levin] Reality yes, but this reality is now being questioned. And the doubt is quite reasonable. The thought is being suggested in the responses of the West European press to Reagan's election that, of course, the dependence of West Europe on the United States is great but is it not possible to pose the question of a certain mutual dependence? As an example I would direct your attention to such an instance. Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party of Germany, has sent congratulations to Reagan on his election; government spokesman Boelling said Schmidt also sent a message of greetings.

[Bovin] Kohl sent one.

[Levin] And Kohl sent one. And in all of these greetings messages state that the FRG expresses the hope for the development of close partnership, of close cooperation. Therefore, it seems to me that behind these words of partnership and cooperation are concealed a hint that relations are not a one-way street.

That is: We understand your positions and we are also ready to a certain extent to support them, but you must understand ours and not act against ours... [Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] But this is an old problem, the relations between the United States and West Europe, and on the whole in recent times there has always been this tug-of-war because, of course, the links here are very close and it is understandable that there can be different interests, that affect specific (?policy).

[Shishlin] Yes, there is a huge mutual interdependence.

[Levin] A huge mutual interdependence, of course. But as we were talking of responses I would like still to dwell on one here--how China reacted to the election of Reagan. Judging by those cables that have come from Beijing--the cables of the Western bourgeois agencies--the Beijing leaders are, generally speaking, making it be clear that they are not disappointed at the fact of Reagan's election, although at first... [Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] China has gone through some evolution here, because at first they were writing, practically, that Reagan's election would be disastrous for American-Chinese relations.

[Levin] Quite true. Precisely because of this attention is drawn to the fact that they now take such a restrained position. And the essence of this lies in the fact that Beijing--such is the impression created by these Western journalists and probably it is a correct impression--is striving comprehensively to maintain relations with the United States since it sees in the United States a source of both industrial equipment and military hardware.

[Shishlin] (?There is) an official statement by a spokesman of the Chinese Government and not only by Western agencies on the election of Reagan as president. In this statement the Chinese Government spokesman said they believe the new administration will firmly adhere to the provisions of the 1972 Shanghai communique in which the status of Taiwan is defined quite clearly and unambiguously. The hope is expressed that progress achieved in the recent period of American-Chinese relations will receive fresh initiative. I must add here, too, that in Beijing quite careful attention is being paid to Reagan's political entourage, and in this political entourage there are certain figures who have long since gained the very solid sympathy of the Beijing leaders. This is Haig... [Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] It is Bush, too.

[Shishlin] It is Bush, too.

[Bovin] And Kissinger, who is also now (?reappearing) on the political scene.

[Shislin] Not to mention the favorite of the Chinese, Senator Jackson.

[Levin] Yes, according to some reports, he will be given the post of defense secretary in Reagan's government.

[Bovin] Well, as they say, time will tell.

[Levin] Yes, this is speaking in a most preliminary manner. Well, so the reaction has been sufficiently mixed and guarded, but it seems that the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

This is the way things are undoubtedly, and it is not superfluous to reiterate once more that the Soviet Union--and our leaders state this too--is striving for the development of relations with the United States on the base that has already been created. On that basis we are experienced in carrying out relations, it is complex enough and not simple, but there are certain... [Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] (?You know), it is a fairly solid foundation.

[Levin] ...Bases. Yes, there is a foundation and on this foundation relations can be built and developed. For our part, there is a readiness for this. In the message of greetings to Ronald Reagan on his election, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the hope that his work in this loftly position will serve to improve relations between our countries in the interests of the Soviet and American people and in the interests of strengthening peace. And the Madrid meeting, which is opening on 11 November, may well be some sort of test.

Madrid Security Conference

[Shishlin] Yes, but a difficult test. [laughter]

[Bovin] Yes. [Words indistinct] and the position will indeed be complex because, judging from events up to now--speaking of the Carter administration--then it of course wished to make use of this meeting above all to intensify, I would call it--generally speaking--confrontation with the Soviet Union. If one can reduce our principle position to imparting the main attention at the Madrid meeting to further steps on the plane of European detente and especially military detente, then the Americans are putting forward as the most important items the well known human rights, as they interpret them, and the question of Afghanistan. They wish to turn the Madrid meeting into sort of tribunal to condemn the policy of the Soviet Union. Given such an approach of course it is difficult to expect any constructive results, but it is just such constructive results we would like to hope for. It is precisely this line which we are pursuing and shall pursue.

[Shishlin] And in point of fact the approach of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, was very clearly outlined at the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states. We are, indeed, in favor of each section of the Final Act adopted more than 5 years ago in the Finnish capital, having determined for it practical and specific steps which would multiply the economic, the political and spiritual links between those countries that took part in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. As as has already been quite correctly stated here, especially in the sphere of military detente, especially in the sphere that is concerned with the strengthening of thrust and overcoming this atmosphere of fear and mutual suspicion.

[Bovin] It seems to me we are not against summing up the results, let's say, over these 5 years. We believe that this should be subordinate to a more general and broad discovery of even fresher prospects in Europe. This is our position.

[Levin] Yes, the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, as the communique says, are in favor of the opportunities opening up with the Madrid meeting being utilized to confirm the course aimed at detente as the main direction for the formation of the situation in Europe, and in favor of accords being worked out at the meeting for further practical steps in all basic directions to strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent. This is the specific task, but the general line of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, as we said at the beginning and as the October celebrations very vividly demonstrated, is the line aimed at consolidating peace and consolidating detente. On this our broadcast ends. Thank you for your attention.

CHARIKOV DISCUSSES FORMATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATION

LD071442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] U.S. news media continue to publish and comment on the statistical results of the presidential elections. Political observers give chief attention in articles and commentaries to the fact that this year the percentage of Americans taking part in the elections decreased, compared with the 1976 elections. Only 52.3 percent of Americans with the right to vote went to the polling booths on 4 November. Analyzing these statistics further, observers point out that Ronald Reagan was elected to the White House by only 26 percent of those participating in the election. They note that this is the lowest level of activity by American electors in the past 12 years.

The reasons which might explain such apathy, in the opinion of a number of the press organs, are Americans' disillusionment in the ability of the head of state, be he a representative of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, to effectively solve the fundamental problems of the country, to conduct a consistent foreign policy which will ensure peace and security.

Reagan, the newly-elected president, has moved with his close colleagues to his home state of California, to the residence called Pacific Palisades, from where he intends to control the work of the so-called transitional group. This group, whose composition is not yet fully determined, will take over affairs from the representatives of the Carter administration. Premises have already been allocated in Washington for the transitional group; telephones have been installed; offices are being equipped.

In this connection, observers note that the members of the future administration will greatly depend on those who make up the transitional group. It is supposed that individual members of this group will in future occupy cabinet posts. There is much speculation about which of Reagan's close party colleagues will occupy the posts of secretary of defense, secretary of state and national security adviser. In political circles these three offices are considered the most responsible. General Haig, former official in Nixon's administration and then NATO commander in Europe; Schultz and Simon, treasury secretaries in Nixon's government; and also Alan Greenspan, an economics specialist, are being mentioned as potential candidates for the above-mentioned posts.

Richard Allen has again appeared in the pages of the press. He was the head of Reagan's election campaign who resigned 1 week ago in connection with accusations made against him in the WALL STREET JOURNAL. Allen was accused of corruption while occupying a responsible post in Nixon's administration.

UPI, quoting Reagan's closest circles, points out that as he approaches his cherished aim, the White House, Ronald Reagan has become increasingly moderate. This process, the agency feels, will continue. Many of his statements, in the opinion of Georgetown University Professor (Furman), do not reflect his actual positions insofar as they were usually taken out of context. In any event, UPI points out, Reagan's foreign policy will differ from that conducted for 4 years by President Carter.

The U.S. press pays great attention to this question. The New York TIMES, in particular, quoting the statements of the leaders of West European countries about Reagan's election, writes that Western Europe is firmly of the opinion that it is essential to continue the process of disarmament which is the heart of detente. Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES states in a special article devoted to the results of the U.S. elections that a more thorough study of the real world should be the primary task of the Republican administration. The first and most important question, the paper points out, is that Reagan will decide a complex of questions on Soviet-American relations. U.S. attempts to ensure for itself military superiority would lead to intensification of the arms race.

LOSOV: VOTERS REJECT 'INCONSISTENT STAND' OF CARTER

LD071814 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] We now turn to the United States. The presidential elections of 1980 are over in that country and the 40th American president is Ronald Reagan, a Republican. Our news analyst Sergey Losev has this comment:

The dominant preelection mood in America was marked by anxiety, anxiety about the worsening economic malaise and about the world situation as a whole. The electorate turn out was slightly over 50 percent of those who were eligible to vote. This mirrors apathy of many Americans as well as the uncertainty that headway would be made on their major problems after the election.

An important sequel to the election is that voters have rejected the inconsistent stand taken by the incumbent administration on detente. Voters have made it abundantly clear that no issue can be solved through further arms build up. This mood turned the tables at the final leg of the presidential campaign. Both contenders were forced to tone down their bellicose statements. Instead they started vying in talking peace. According to the paper NEWSDAY the presidential campaign has shown a strong desire for peace among nations.

Let's recall that the candidate for the Democratic Party was trying to actively use the ordinary voter's anxiety for the fate of the process of easing world tension. But the administration's record on the issues of war and peace was one that millions of Americans felt they could not trust. It is worthwhile recalling in this connection that the Carter administration, whose foreign policy was largely shaped by the President's National Security Adviser Zbignew Brzezinski, was working hard to return American foreign policy to cold war lines.

Presidential Memorandum 10 envisaged an unbridled growth of military expenditures and strategic nuclear forces, the setting up of mobile rapid deployment forces for emergency situations and pushing ahead NATO's military preparations. The Carter administration in an effort to upset the existing military balance proclaimed in December 1979 a 5-year program for building up all types of armaments in the United States, a program of unprecedented scope. Suffice it to mention that within 5 years it is intended to increase the Pentagon's military spending to the sum of $200 billion a year. None other than Mr Brzezinski himself in a talk with the West European political figures cynically urged putting an end to the process of relaxating tensions. The United States has imposed on its allies the dangerous decision to deploy in Western Europe new United States cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles, though the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries warned in all earnestness that if the decision was implemented they would take all necessary measures to restore the balance.

It is also worthwhile recalling that America's closest allies did not desire to support the United States economic boycott of the Soviet Union, a boycott which stemmed from nonsensical concepts about the Soviet Union's economic and military potential. West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in an interview for the magazine DER SPIEGEL pointed out that it was impossible to isolate the Soviet Union. He stressed that the USSR is a mighty country with allies representing a major economic and mainly military potential and in view of those two reasons a considerable political potential. And Chancellor Schmidt observed that the attempt to isolate a world power is absolutely adventurous and that apparently somebody has a poor knowledge of the correlation of forces in the world.

The USSR for its part has never aspired to achieve military superiority. We in this country have all along been proposing to the United States to be guided in our mutual relations by the principles of peaceful coexistence, principles that provide the foundation for the document signed in 1972 during the Republican administration on the basis of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. A strict adherence to the document's letter and spirit could provide a reliable and true way for normalizing relations between our two great nations.

ANALYST VIEWS OUTLOOK FOR U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD091330 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] What are the outlooks for United States-Soviet relations now that the Republican Party emerged victorious in the presidential election? Here is an opinion from our news analyst Vladyslav Kozyakov:

The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated President-elect Ronald Reagan on his victory. Leonid Brezhnev's message expresses the hope that Ronald Reagan's activities in his presidential capacity would contribute to better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the interests of the two nations and world peace. This congratulatory message reaffirms the Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at promoting cooperation with the United States to the advantage of both sides. This policy is predicated on our well known peace program adopted in 1971 at the 24th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. We think the seventies witnessed certain positive shifts in United States-Soviet relations. Our two nations signed important agreements and broadened contacts. We signed a document governing our relations, a document that recognized the principles of peaceful coexistence as the only cogent base. This was a positive balance achieved by the way mostly under the two Republican administrations.

It became possible because such principles were observed as equality, noninterference, and equal security. An improvement in Soviet-American relations led at that time in the early seventies to the lessening of the nuclear threat. Regrettably, that cooperation has been frozen in recent years. Dangerous tendencies have intensified in United States foreign policy and frequent attempts have been made to resolve states issues by force. The new course has been marked by anti-Sovietism and the aim of that course has been to whip up tensions and escalate the arms drive. Needless to say, the Soviet Union has to draw proper conclusions. Naturally, we shall take all necessary steps to ensure our own security and the security of our allies. However, we hope that the new administration will show a realistic and constructive approach to United States-Soviet relations. The arms race remains one of the most crucial issues and its [as heard] priority task is to put a curb on strategic arms. If this is not done future generations will not forgive us that. During the seventies our two countries drew up programs for limiting the arms race, specifically for controlling missiles and related weapons, and if the United States and the Soviet Union fail to revitalize those programs, if issues of strategic arms control are put aside, this would irreparably damage the cause of peace and security.

It goes without saying that earlier two-way agreements, reached both under Democratic and Republican administrations, should be augmented by new agreements. The Soviet Union is prepared to make a contribution and it is not for the sake of any unilateral advantages but for the sake of peace and broader international cooperation to everyone's benefit.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN GULF AREA

LD101037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Commentator's Notes": "An 'External Force' Over the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] In the Americans' attitude to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict a sensational and dramatic aspect, connected with the American hostages in Iran and, of course, with the U.S. presidential election, has now come to the fore. [paragraph continues]

A lot is going on behind the scenes, but it is clear that what is happening on the stage that official Washington is offering to immediately lift sanctions against Iran and to unfreeze Iranian assets in the United States (worth approximately $8 billion) if the Iranian authorities release the hostages. Moreover, judging by persistent reports, albeit not officially confirmed, the Carter administration is also ready to lift the ban on supplies to Iran of undelivered arms and military equipment purchased under the shah's regime (worth several hundred million dollars). And it is the weapons that tempt Iran most of all--given the current conflict with Iraq. But every effort has been made to stress that the main factor is the timing of the deal.

The Carter administration was in a hurry to strike bargain before 4 November. Not because it was exactly a year since the hostages were taken but because it was presidential election day. American commentators considered the emotional reaction to the release of the hostages on election eve and almost unanimously reckoned that this reaction would keep Jimmy Carter in the White House. Last Sunday the Iranian parliament finally approved terms for the release of the hostages, and President Carter lost no time in finding in them a "positive basis" for the solution of the question. But it is now clear that the hostages will not have left Iran by election day and that presidential candidate Carter will have to settle for less than he might have expected. The element of uncertainty remains.

But what interests us is the other, more definite development of events in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi war. The sensational and dramatic fluctuation of the hostages situation has only pushed aside the important, dangerous and, to all appearances, permanent fact of the American military presence in direct proximity to the conflict area; it has neither obscured nor eliminated it. And this presence continues to grow.

On 31 October the Pentagon announced that an operational formation of American naval forces, headed by the aircraft carrier Ranger, had passed through the Strait of Malacca into the Indian Ocean the day before and that it was bound for the Persian Gulf. This is the third formation to be transferred to the gulf zone. Remember that the other two--with the aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Midway--have been in the approaches to the Persian Gulf for over a month. The same Pentagon spokesman reported on 31 October that 3 American warships had passed through the Suez Canal with 1,800 Marines on board. Thus, reinforcements are coming in from East and West despite the fact that official administration representatives, including the president and the defense secretary, had previously stated that never before had there been such powerful naval, air and carrier-based marine forces concentrated in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf.

Needless to say, this is not just showing the flag it is the creation of the material base for a strategy and tactic of interference, for operational plans already in existence but hitherto kept secret. Back at the end of September, a week after the Iranian-Iraqi conflict assumed the dimensions of a regional war, information found its way into the press about Washington's private consultations with its allies on the subject of setting up an international naval formation to protect freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, through which around one-half of the oil shipped out by Western countries and Japan passes. It was then that the warring sides made assurances that there would be no attempts to interfere with shipping. So the reason for setting up the international formation has, as it were, evaporated and, anyway, there had been protests against the plan. What of it?

Washington had learned one lesson: A little less publicity and a little more real power. Reports on the private consultation vanished from the papers, to avoid exciting the public, while the actual plan for the international naval formation was basically implemented. In fact, among the sixty and more warships currently sailing the waters of the Gulf of Oman and the Red Sea, ready to interfere directly in the Persian Gulf countries' affairs, there are British, French and Australian ships as well as American ones which make up the bulk of them. Undoubtedly, there is some degree of interaction among them. And it is by no means difficult to guess who plays the principal role.

A number of Western politicians and military men are actively thinking up ways and means of establishing domination in this important region. They have talked of extending NATO's influence to the area but this idea could certainly not be fully implemented if only because by no means all the NATO states are prepared to subscribe to it (this is demonstrated in particular by the FRG's stance). Another idea cropped up--that of forming a regional military pact comprising Persian Gulf littoral states under U.S. aegis. But despite all the efforts to bring back the climate of cold war psychosis it is the eighties we are living in, not the fifties. The Arab states do not want to participate in such a pact, there can be no question of present-day Iran joining it, and in the gulf's Muslim states in general there are strong counterindications regarding membership of a military bloc with America--Israel's ally. Brzezinski recently addressed the Denver International Relations Council and admitted that the West cannot "create in the Persian Gulf area an organization completely analogous to NATO." At the same time, he talked of the need to "find the right combination of military and diplomatic initiatives to safeguard the security of the region which is vitally important to us."

Apart from collective action at sea--in the form of the international naval armada--Washington's "initiatives" include U.S. bilateral military ties with the states of the area. In Oman, as is known, the Americans have an accord on military bases (as in Somalia and Kenya--on the East African coast). As-Sadat provides Americans with Egyptian land to assist in the rapid airlift of forces to the Persian Gulf area if necessary. Israel also holds open its arms to America.

But the most recent and very important new element to appear in connection or rather on the pretext of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is the rapid development of military ties between the United States and Saudi Arabia, the biggest Arab country both territorially and in terms of oil production. One senses that the Americans want to make it into their main strongpoint on the ground in the Persian Gulf. The Saudis are bearing the brunt of the intimidation regarding the alleged dangers to their oilfields arising from the war between Iraq and Iran. And it has to be said that Riyadh, despite its history of caution on the question of direct military contacts with Washington, is succumbing to the pressure this time. Proof of this is the fact that it has agreed to the dispatch of American AWACS aircraft with "accompanying" military specialists numbering, according to reports, around 1,000.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL came up with the following description of the Pentagon's hopes and expectations vis-a-vis Saudi Arabia: "Now that the Saudi rulers have agreed to the presence of an American military contingent on their territory, they will find it more difficult to keep their distance from U.S. policy in the military and diplomatic spheres. And one supposes that the United States will exert strong pressure to preserve the open military ties." That, briefly, is the situation--at sea and on land--regarding American "noninterference: in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Will all this unusual military activeness help to ensure freedom of navigation, which the West is so bothered about? No, it only exacerbates the atmosphere. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union says that the real way to safeguard the security of very important sea routes is not to intensify but to reduce and limit military activity in areas where these routes lie.

The basic fact is that it is not so much freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and Hormuz Strait that the Americans need as direct military control and military domination for the sake of their own strategic interests. Scarcely had a year passed since the proclamation of the so-called "Carter doctrine" when events cast light on the sinister irony it concealed. The doctrine proclaims the use of American military might if an "external force" tries to establish control over the Persian Gulf. Now the world has seen once again what "external force" is sending ships, aircraft and soldiers in an attempt to gain control of the situation and of the development of events in this region.

SHISHLIN: PRC AIMS TO 'DESTABILIZE' INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD082340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] As Deng Xiaoping said, China bases its policies on the inevitability of a new war. Beijing is naming the Soviet Union, against all evidence, notes international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin, as the source of the military threat. It is for this purpose that the hypothesis about mythical Soviet hegemonism is persistently repeated. Even in the West there appears to be a growing realization of the fact that the USSR's actions in supporting the Afghan revolution are in no way a show of strength but are dictated both by appeals from the lawful government of DRA for help against pressure from counterrevolutionary forces and by concern for the interests of its own security.

But Beijing continues to make a noise about the Soviet Union supposedly striving to establish control over the Persian Gulf. To slander the peaceful policies of the USSR has become the norm for Beijing officials of any rank. And here one should not forget to mention a second hypothesis which has been put forward by Beijing most recently.

As opposed to the times of Mao Zedong, Chinese leaders are insisting that war can be deferred and postponed. A key role is destined to be played here by the well-armed West. Beijing is expressing dissatisfaction with those countries which are supporting disarmament and, from the Chinese point of view, not concerning themselves enough with building up their military might.

In its relations with the United States, Japan, the FRG, France and other capitalist states, China is trying to push them into bellicose positions of the utmost severity with respect to the Soviet Union. Beijing is striving--at least for the time being--not for a harmonious world where dialogue reigns, but for a world burdened with acute conflicts and discord. This, the Beijing officials hope, will give them the necessary scope for implementing their hegemonistic plans.

A sober, dispassionate assessment of the foreign policy ambitions of modern China leads one to the conclusion that they are aimed at destabilizing international relations. These aspirations can be liquidated. They will be abandoned by Beijing also in the end, provided that the Chinese line for stopping detente does not receive any support--neither secret nor open--from the West and that constructive political dialogue between the West and the socialist world acquires a more profound, businesslike nature. If this happens, the interests of the peoples of the entire world will win.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, MINSK

LD061335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Under the Plan for Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] theory of socialism center headed by S. Katsumata, leader of the center, was received in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the JSP.

The delegation visited Moscow and Minsk and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the Minsk higher party school and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institutes of World Economics and International Relations, Oriental Studies, the United States of America and Canada and Economics of the World Socialist System.

The Japanese socialists noted the importance of studying the historic experience of the CPSU and the Soviet Union for the JSP's activities and for the Japanese workers movement.

SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM DEBATES FAR EAST SECURITY QUESTIONS

LD071225 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Soviet-Japanese Symposium in Yerevan"]

[Text] The work of the sixth Soviet-Japanese symposium on problems of security in Asia is continuing in the conference hall of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The following reports were heard from the leaders of the Soviet delegation at the meeting: "The Role of Japan and the USSR in Safeguarding Peace and Security in Asia" by G.F. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; "The Present State of Soviet-Japanese Relations" by Doctor of Historical Sciences I.A. Latyshev; and "Basic Problems of Soviet-Japanese Economic Cooperation" by Candidate of Economic Sciences P.D. Dolgorukov.

In particular the Soviet scholars' speeches emphasized that the improvement of the political climate in the Far East and throughout the Pacific region depends to a considerable extent on the nature of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet Government has always displayed the desire to expand and strengthen Soviet-Japanese business cooperation and goodneighborliness. At the 28 August 1980 ceremonial session in Alma-Ata L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Our economic and other ties with neighboring Japan remain important and advantageous to both sides. We are prepared to continue to develop them. The extent to which we succeed depends on the Japanese side. It depends on how far the Japanese leadership proves able to preserve an independent, realistic course in its policy without succumbing to the outside influence that is pushing Japan onto the dangerous path of militarization and actions hostile to the Soviet Union."

The Soviet side's reports noted that our country is interested in ensuring that the peoples of the Pacific live and work in a tranquil atmosphere and use their resources to consolidate their national economies and improve their people's welfare. The Soviet Union pays great attention to positive proposals by the region's countries aimed at creating a zone of peace there.

Japan has important levers for influencing the easing of tension in Asia, particularly Southeast Asia, considering its growing links and other ties with the countries of this region. [paragraph continues]

Japan could play a considerably more active part in peace efforts in the Near East, considering the nature of its relations with the Arab countries and its interest in the stability of the situation in this region. Japan's positive steps aimed at the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace and security in Asia will meet with full support from the Soviet public.

The speeches by the head of the Japanese delegation, Japanese Foreign Ministry special adviser Nakagawa Toru; Sakonze Naotoshi, political observer of the SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper; and Keo University Prof Kato Hiroshi were devoted to the role of Japan and the USSR in safeguarding peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region and to political and economic relations between the two countries. Touching on questions of improving Japanese-Soviet mutual relations, at the same time they voiced the Japanese Government's well-known positions on a number of international problems. The Japanese side's speeches contained proposals aimed at developing cooperation between our two countries. The symposium on problems of security in Asia is continuing its work.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TIES HIGHLIGHED AS ANNUAL FRIENDSHIP MONTH ENDS

LD071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Aleksey Krivel "Commentator's Column": "Brother-Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar--The traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month has ended in Mongolia. Thousands of workers, cooperative farm herdsmen and representatives of the people's intelligentsia and other strata of the population took an active part in its events. It was devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. One of the month's main organizers was the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, the country's most mass organization united 450,000 members.

In marching along the path indicated by the Great October under the leadership of their acknowledged vanguard--the MPRP--and with the aid and support of the land of the soviets, the Mongolian people have accomplished a historic leap from medieval feudal relations to a progressive socialist system. They are now confidently creating the material and technical base of the new society and implementing the decisions of the 17th party congress. The friendship and fraternity between Mongolia and the USSR, based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the granite-hard basis of cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, is a very important factor in this process.

The fruit of the friendship and fraternal cooperation are the joint construction sites at Erdenet, Baga Nuur and Hotol, the virgin land state farms, and the hundreds of industrial enterprises erected with the Soviet Union's aid on the ancient Mongolian soil. These fruits also include the close daily ties between workers, peasants, scientists and cultural workers of the two countries.

The month's slogan was "the all-round dissemination of leading experience in all spheres of the economy, science and culture, the broadest exchange of experience with Soviet colleagues, the improvement of work efficiency and quality and the full utilization of internal reserves." Under this slogan businesslike meetings were held with virgin-land farmers from Kazakhstan, Soviet workers in the municipal services, doctors, representatives of the Kirgiz working people, and rationalizers and inventors from Moscow. Meetings took place everywhere between delegations from the border autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the Soviet Union and the population of Mongolia's amaks.

The traditional month--this is the 29th time it has been held in Mongolia--has made its contribution to the further consolidation of cooperation between the brother-peoples and to the proces of our states' multifaceted rapprochement.

BREZHNEV TO MAKE 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT TO INDIA IN DECEMBER

LD092020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the president and prime minister and Government of the Republic of India, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, will visit India on an official friendly visit in the first half of December 1980.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON GREAT OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS IN KABUL CITED

LD081304 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 8 Nov (BAKHTAR)--Meetings were held on November 6 and 7 in the capital of the DRA and the provinces to commemorate the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The speakers shed light in their speeches on the background of the historical relations between the two countries and the effects of the nature of this revolution in the national and liberation struggles of the oppressed and exploited people. The speakers also praised the visit of the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and the DRA prime minister to the Soviet Union and considered the talks between the leaders of the two countries as useful and valuable.

AFGHAN TRIBE ADOPTS RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF SOVIET UNION

LD091430 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 9 Nov, TASS--"Afghanistan's all internal and external enemies who are being instigated by Pakistan and who are being armed and trained by the USA, China, other reactionary and exploiter regimes, and who are being infiltrated for staging bandit actions in Afghanistan's territory are the enemies of the Pashtun tribe of Momand. This tribe within the area inhabited by it will not allow the enemies to stage subversive and espionage actions directed against Afghanistan". This is stated in the resolution adopted by Jirgah (council) of the elders, chiefs and representatives of the top clergy of Momand, one of the biggest Pashtun tribes in Jalalabad.

The limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in Afghanistan, the resolution points out, has arrived in Afghanistan in order to uphold the country's territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence at the request of the Government of the DRA and on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries. The limited contingent of Soviet troops will return home when foreign interference in the DRA's internal affairs is terminated. "We representatives of Momand tribe", the resolution points out, "consider that friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan meets the interests of the two states".

The resolution highly appreciates the activities of the leader of the party and government Babrak Karmal as a statesman and patriot of his motherland.

In Afghanistan, the resolution says, all religious and Moslem traditions and customs are observed, and in this connection the propaganda by internal and external reaction which distorts the existing state of things and which has no grounds whatsoever is resolutely rejected.

Every member of the Pashtun tribe of Momand expresses readiness to contribute to the country's development both in civil and military service, the resolution emphasizes in conclusion.

DRA GOVERNMENT MINDFUL OF NEEDS OF ETHNIC GROUPS, TRIBES

LD061335 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Mokrousov dispatch under the rubric "Forefront of Afghan Revolution": "'The Chief Thing Is That an Atmosphere of Respect Is Being Created in the Country...'"]

[Summary] Kabul--People of many nationalities and ethnic groups inhabit Afghanistan today, and they speak more than 30 different languages. The new people's power is making great strides in resolving the nationalities question, safeguarding and developing all that is best and most valuable in the cultural heritage and traditions of all the country's ethnic groups and tribes.

"For the first time in all Afghan history the April revolution proclaimed as its most important task that of ensuring the genuine equality of all peoples and tribes, large and small, regardless of languages, religion and settled our nomadic way of life." "The PDRA Central Committee and the DRA Government intend to grant, guarantee and ensure for all the DRA's peoples not only formal but also actual equality: equal opportunities in developing economic life, languages, literature and a rich and distinctive culture, including education in their native tongue. The party and organs of state power pay special attention to the accelerated development of the republic's socially, economically and culturally backward regions inhabited by national minorities and tribes."

"Naturally, the people's power also encounters difficulties in resolving the nationalities question. We talked about them with Comrade (Paykargar), candidate member of the PDRA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

"'Of course,' he said, 'the PDRA has done a lot to resolve the nationalities question in the 2.5 years since the revolution. The chief thing is that an atmosphere of respect for the national-historical, cultural and religious traditions of the country's various nations and nationalities is being created in the country. The best national representatives are promoted to important state and public posts. In the government, for example, one of the deputy prime ministers is a Khazar, the minister of commerce is an Uzbek and the minister of mines and industry is a Kizilbash. This is characteristic of all levels of the party and state leadership.

"'Making progress in resolving the nationalities question,' (Paykargar) continued, 'means destroying prefeudal and feudal survivals in social and national relations in the course of our people's democratic revolution. Large-scale landownership must be restricted, and land and water must be allocated to landless peasants and those with little land. It is necessary to ensure the development of the cooperative movement, the upsurge of the national economy, the raising of the living standards of all Afghanistan's nations and nationalities, the development of their cultures and the democratization of our society's social and political life. We are confidently traveling the path of realizing our revolution's general democratic tasks and thus also of resolving the nationalities question. The fatherland front--the best form of political organization of the masses and of all nations and nationalities for this period, for whose creation practically everything is ready--is called upon to play a great role in this.

"'We are realists,' Comrade (Paykargar) concluded. 'A strenuous effort and vigorous, thoughtful work will be needed over many years to make multinational Afghanistan prosperous and the people of any nation and nationality joyful and happy.'"

BANGKOK AIDS U.S., PRC INTERFERENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD061653 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Aleksandr Stepanov article under the rubric "Fantsy and Fact": "No Need To Pity a Liar"]

[Text] Nearly 3 centuries ago the English poet Alexander Pope said that a liar takes on a difficult task: He has to tell 20 more lies in order to back up his first. A true observation. Nevertheless, one need not pity a liar. For he has only himself to blame for all his problems.

All this can be applied to those who determine Thailand's policy. Fables about "a painstakingly thought-out and planned incursion by Vietnam" are very popular in Bangkok. Not so long ago, General Prayut Charumani, Thai Army chief of staff stated: "The Vietnamese may invade Thailand. In that event we must be prepared for total war. We are already prepared for it." There you are! Nothing less than total war! As though a clairvoyant, the leader of the country's armed forces even predicted: "Vietnam will violate our territory by the end of December."

However, in politics there is no such thing as a motiveless lie--a lie, so to speak, simply for its own sake. What motives are there for it in this instance?

It does not suit Bangkok and its senior partners--Washington and Beijing--that the people of Kampuchea overthrew the Pol Pot butchers and became masters of their own destiny. In an attempt to reverse this process, the Thai authorities are whipping up tension on the border with Kampuchea. Spy planes are circling over sovereign Kampuchea and its territory is being shelled by guns and mortars. The vestiges of the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries who have settled in the jungle on the Thai side are attempting to penetrate the border.

These bandits' bases are situated next to the camps of the refugees who left their native districts during the terror perpetrated by Pol Pot's clique. The cutthroats appropriated the lion's share of the food aid provided by international organizations and bided their time. Their hour came with the beginning of the "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees last June. The stream of many thousands of repatriates was to play the part of live cover for a large group of Pol Pot supporters. The latter, having made their incursion into Kampuchean territory, were counting on seizing tracts of land over which they could hoist the flag of the "provisional democratic government" and then--getting started is the difficult part!--demand international recognition.

It did not work out that way. Even Thailand's Armed Forces who tried to clear a way for the bandits with shellfire could not help. The armed provocation failed.

But the political provocation is continuing to this day, with verbiage about the "Vietnamese threat" being a constituent of it. Using the verbiage as a smokescreen, Bangkok, in the words of Vietnam's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, is opening up for China and the United States a path for interference in the affairs of the Southeast Asian countries.

Beijing's and Washington's common aim is to undermine the strengthening of the three fraternal countries of Indochina. But these firebrands prefer to operate through Thailand's hands. Of course, the enemies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are not averse to winning over other ASEAN countries too--Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. And in some places these intentions are finding support.

Thus, for example, Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad stated at a press conference that he fully agrees with the view of Thailand's leaders about possible Vietnamese aggression against the latter country. "Vietnam," he said, "may send its forces into Thailand any day." And the conclusion from this? "Our armies" must be "strengthened."

This, incidentally, accords with the intentions of Bangkok's senior partners who would very much like ASEAN--a politicoeconomic grouping--to become a military bloc capable of replacing the South East Asian Treaty Organization which ignominiously fell apart.

On the other hand, the countries of Indochina have put forward the initiative of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. In particular, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have confirmed their readiness to establish a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. The response they received was a proposal that such a zone be established...on Kampuchean territory alone. In this way the patrons of Pol Pot's supporters believed that the bandits could be ensured freedom of action. It goes without saying that this proposal was rejected as totally unacceptable.

The crisis situation in Southeast Asia has not been overcome to this day. And the anti-Vietnamese propaganda uproar being whipped up by Bangkok is merrily complicating the solution of urgent problems.

There is another aim to the uproar--that of whipping up militarist hysteria inside Thailand. The country's National Legislative Assembly voted for a 23 percent increase in the 1981 military appropriations. Expenditure for these purposes will now reach $7 billion annually. The bustle over militarist preparations is most gratifying for Thailand's partners. As before the United States is lusting after its former bases in Thailand: Who knows, perhaps it will succeed in restoring its military presence in Southeast Asia? In any event, there has been a flood of U.S. weapons into Thailand. Cargo vessels delivered armored carriers in July and early August. In September, the country's air force was replenished with C-130 transport planes and in October M-48 tanks arrived. The arrival of the Vulcan air defense system and a further squadron of F5E Tiger fighter aircraft is expected. A group of Pentagon officials have arrived in Bangkok to train the Thais in the methods of using in combat the Tow and Dragon missile systems which are already deployed on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Whereas modern arms systems come from Washington, Beijing specializes in "political consultations"--that is, active participation in any unscrupulous political intrigues which could be detrimental to stability and security in Southeast Asia.

The other day Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visited the PRC capital, where he had talks with Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese head of government. The main topic was the same old farfetched "Kampuchean problem." Even before Tinsulanon left for Beijing, the Bangkok correspondent of THE STRAITS TIMES newspaper, citing "confidential sources" in the Thai Foreign Ministry, explained the essence of his proposals. Bangkok's rulers intended no more and no less than to find an "alternative to the 'Red Khmer' regime" and "create the conditions for the emergence in Kampuchea of new leaders with nothing to do with Pol Pot's atrocities, who could lead the resistance movement."

But the result of the talks, according to London's THE TIMES, disappointed Tinsulanon. It must be supposed that the Beijing leaders could not bring themselves to finally give up supporting their old henchmen.

But the partners in the talks did find "common viewpoints." It is embarrassing even to repeat it, but it was the same old "Vietnamese threat," which they did not fail to use to frighten each other. Yet you would think the time had come to stop. After all, as Dumas aptly put it: "It is never too late to stop if you know you are lying."

AUCCTU AIDES, LAO TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD071143 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 3 November AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev received a delegation of the Lao Trade Union Federation headed by federation Deputy Chairman Bountham Khounlapvisetakhom.

During the talks, which were held in a fraternal cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the further development of ties and cooperation between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU Secretary; O.F. Bogacheva, chairman of the Central Committee of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Trade Union; I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Central Committee of the agricultural workers Trade Union, and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU department for relations with socialist countries' trade unions, participated in the meeting.

The delegation left for home the same day.

FADEYEV DESCRIBES AREAS OF SOVIET-LAO COOPERATION

LD071039 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 November, 1980, publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word report from correspondent Ye. Fadeyev datelined Vientiane, November, under the headline "A Warm Winter in Laos." Fadeyev describes the scene in Laos in the present hot weather and outlines developments in agriculture, education and construction. He states that the changes in the country today "have been possible thanks to the assistance of the fraternal socialist states, first and foremost the Soviet Union," and goes on to report on a rally held to mark the 20th anniversary of Soviet-Lao relations and to outline some of the areas of Soviet-Lao cooperation. Fadeyev quotes remarks by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, chief of the National Planning Committee, noting the importance of the "protocol on the results of coordination of the USSR's and Laos's state plans for 1981-1985 signed in Moscow on 12 September," in accordance with which trade turnover between the two countries will increase.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TREATY

LD071519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Dedicated to Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A Soviet-Vietnamese friendship soiree dedicated to the second anniversary of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was held 4 November in Moscow. It was remarked that the Soviet-Vietnamese relations sealed by the treaty are developing successfully to the benefit of both countries and in the interests of peace and social progress.

The SRV ambassador to the USSR, Nguyen Huu Mai, said at the soiree that the signing of the treaty represented an event of great historic significance in the life of our peoples. It promotes the still closer collaboration of the two states on the unshakable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and it is making a great contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. The envoy expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the comprehensive aid and support to the SRV in building the new life.

JOINT POLISH-USSR MILITARY EXERCISES HELD

LD091310 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 9 Nov 80

["Joint Exercises of Polish and Soviet Servicemen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov, TASS--As the POLISH NEWS AGENCY PAP reported, exercises of the units of the Polish Army and of the Northern Group of the Soviet-Army troops took place on one of practice grounds in accordance with the training plan and years-long tradition. The Polish and Soviet servicemen during joint exercises practically test their combat skill.

The exercises were a good form of perfecting the combat readiness of the two armies, cooperation between the command and headquarters of various levels, the strengthening and deepening of friendship and of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms which originated during the Second World War.

POLISH STATE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON ECONOMY REPORTED

LD101113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 5

["Appeal to the People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw--PAP has distributed a statement which says in part that following a discussion of the socioeconomic situation in the country, the increasing market difficulties and the problems existing in industry and agriculture, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, guided by the vital interests of the people and the state, appeals to all the citizens of the republic to combine their endeavors for ensuring normal work at each workplace, to fulfill the obligations by every citizen, to give maximum assistance to agricultural workers in gathering this year's harvest, and to hold discussions in a calm and benevolent atmosphere. The State Council believes that any violation of normal work and strikes will lead to a further increase in tension and nonfulfillment by the national economy of planned targets. The State Council recognizes the necessity for the earliest possible review of proposals coming in from citizens, expediting of measures to eliminate shortcomings in supplying the domestic market and bad management, and the implementation of work to carry out economic reform. The State Council of the Polish People's Republic made it incumbent on local councils and their executive bodies to take urgent steps to normalize socio-economic affairs, to raise labor productivity and to eliminate violations of all legal norms and bureaucratism when studying representations made by the working people. Only selfless labor can overcome the difficulties existing in the country, the document says.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES RESULTS OF KANIA-BREZHNEV TALKS

LD101131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov--The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the results of the friendly working visit to Moscow by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and J. Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, a report published here notes, fully approves and supports the results of the Soviet-Polish summit meeting and the decisions adopted. [paragraph continues]

The meeting of the USSR and Polish leaders confirmed the lasting and reliable nature of the alliance between the two fraternal countries and was evidence of the friendship between their peoples and the unity of the parties--the CPSU and the PZPR. Polish-Soviet relations are developing successfully and serve both countries' vital interests. This is of special significance in the conditions of the present international atmosphere and the difficult situation in Poland.

The conviction voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to resolve the acute problems of political and economic development which have arisen, accords with the PZPR's desire to stabilize the situation and with its activity in that direction.

In resolving the difficult tasks, great significance is attached to expanding economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The main task now, the report notes, is to make better use of Polish industry's production potential, actively develop agriculture and meet the population's needs.

The Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow, the document says, demonstrated the full unity of views between the two states' parties and governments on the key problems of the present international situation. The importance was stressed of stepping up the struggle against the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and also of further efforts in the cause of the progress of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. During the talks it was noted that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the CSCE could become an important contribution to strengthening world peace.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the report notes, indicated the need to consistently fulfill the agreements reached during the Soviet-Polish summit talks. The Politburo appealed to all party organizations to mark the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the sign of the further triumph of the ideas of socialism and the strengthening of fraternal ties between Poland and the USSR.

WEEKLY CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'ANTISOCIALIST' FORCES

LD071237 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Unattributed account of TRYBUNA LUDU article, carried under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Tactics of Enemies of People's Poland"--first two paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] A Soviet-Polish summit was held last week in Moscow. Its participants in particular, resolutely condemned the attempts by certain imperialist circles to carry out subversive work against socialist Poland and to interfere in its internal affairs.

Here is what the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes about this interference:

The opponents and critics of the existing system in Poland have elaborated a concept of struggle against socialism--evolutionism. According to the postulates of this concept, the socialist system in Poland cannot be overthrown right away, so it is claimed. This, they say, should be done under favorable conditions, gradually, step by step. The August crisis in Poland was a convenient opportunity for the advocates of an "evolutionary process" to spread their wings fully. Lately the postures of this program's foreign authors have emerged more clearly than before. Emigre circles and the "performers" in Poland itself have now united on a common anticommunist and anti-Soviet basis.

Certain people ask why the party is currently laying such emphasis on the intentions and aims of the political opposition in Poland and on Western subversive centers' antisocialist activity. Does this mean that it was precisely their intrigues that were the cause of the crisis?

You only have to turn to the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Sixth Plenum to see that that is not the case, the paper points out. The basic causes of the crisis lie in the distortion of the party's policy and in isolation from the working class and the masses. However, this enabled groupings of opponents of the system to expand their activity.

By improving our social organism, the PZPR Central Committee organ stresses, and in implementing the sixth plenum decisions, we are opposing the enemy in the most effective way and cutting the ground out from under its feet. But all this must not obscure the fact that, in infiltrating into social life and speaking out on the question of its renewal, the representatives of antisocialist trends are pursuing completely different aims from those of the working class. They want to destabilize the situation in the country, to define in their own way the role of the recently created new trade unions, and, in defiance of the will of the trade unions' millions of members, to turn this organization into a political force acting against the party, the people's power and Poland's system of alliances.

We find confirmation of this in the editorial in the October issues of KULTURA, an emigre magazine published in Paris, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The magazine attaches paramount significance to rightist efforts to "intercept" leading posts in the new trade unions and recommend opposition groupings to "control and increase the temperature."

The newspaper points out that Poles' sober approach and political maturity, civic vigilance, and the understanding of the country's vital interests displayed in various strata of society are natural barriers in the way of antisocialist forces.

SOVIET-POLISH SERVICEMEN 'CLOSE FRIENDSHIP' REPORTED

LD100809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Maj A. Krasikov report: "Combat Friends Exchange Experience"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Close friendship links the servicemen of our unit with those of the Polish People's Army. Regular meetings, joint combat training classes and sports contests have become a tradition.

We recently hosted a large group of Polish officers headed by Lt Col A. Wojtowicz. The guests familiarized themselves with visual means of agitation on the territory of the military camp and visited housing, Lenin rooms and the unit club. The Polish friends showed special interest in the organization and holding of political studies. Capt V. Seleznev and Snr Lt Yu. Rozhkov shared their experience of propaganda work with the Polish officers.

The Polish comrades were addressed by Col A. Migunov, chief of the agitprop department and deputy chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate. He described the work of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet fourth session and covered in detail the question of the increase in the CPSU's leading role in communist building and in organizing the defense of the socialist homeland at the present stage.

Col A. Migunov also described the widespread socialist competition in our country and in the Armed Forces for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

SCHMIDT DPA INTERVIEW DISCUSSES EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD101121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS headline: "H. Schmidt Interview"]

[Text] FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave an interview to DPA in which he dwelt on a number of problems of foreign and domestic policy. This was Helmut Schmidt's first interview since he was reelected as head of the coalition government of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties which won in the parliamentary elections on 5 October.

Discussing the FRG's relations with the socialist countries, the federal chancellor said that his government firmly intends "to cooperate with the East European states relying on equilibrium in Europe."

In connection with Washington's demands for higher military spending in the FRG, Helmut Schmidt expressed the opinion that, taking into account the possible decrease in the rates of economic growth throughout the Western world for a lengthy period, it is necessary to have a different look at NATO's demand for a 3 percent annual increase of military appropriations.

Discussing prospects of relations between the United States and other countries following the recent presidential elections, the chancellor said it will be some time "before concrete outlines of the Reagan administration's policy will become seen in all their details."

This is related, in particular, to the U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control problems. Although during the election campaign Ronald Reagan made statements against the SALT II treaty, he did not reject the entire process of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms, and expressed his desire to reach an accord on arms control, the chancellor said.

Helmut Schmidt expressed hope that the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States can be continued in 1981. "Probably, there will be new accents, but, undoubtedly, it will be just as thorough."

The chancellor described the FRG's financial position as difficult and warned against "reforms which call for big money outlays."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES, TALKS WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

LD062215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received Meyer-Landrut, the FRG ambassador in the Soviet Union, at the latter's request and has had a talk with him on matters of mutual interest.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Emilio Colombo, foreign minister of Italy, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit, at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister greeted him at the airport along with other officials. Colombo laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The guest saw the exhibition of diamonds in the USSR.

PURPOSE OF VISIT TO GREECE BY NATO OFFICIAL EXAMINED

LD071440 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The commander of the NATO forces in the South European Zone, U.S. Adm William Crowe, is currently in Greece; he had a meeting with Defense Minister Evangelos Averof and visited the III Army Corps in Thessaloniki. This visit by such a high-ranking NATO functionary, our commentator writes, has drawn the attention of not only Greek but also foreign political observers.

American Adm William Crowe is the first of the military authorities of the North Atlantic bloc to come to Greece since the recent Greek decision to return to the militarist pen of NATO. There are reasons to make us suppose that he has been given the task of settling with the Greek leaders the details of the concrete problems connected with the reintegration of Athens into NATO's military wing. Naturally there are many such details but they are not only relevant factors which determine the political importance of the NATO envoy's visit to Greece.

This visit forces the Greeks to wonder once again: What can be the consequences of restoring their country's military relations with the NATO alliance? This question was answered in the first instance by the parties of the democratic opposition during the general political debate in the Greek Parliament. The leaders of the parties stated that Greece's return to NATO's military wing does not coincide with the country's national interests and creates a real threat against its national security.

This is no exaggeration. We only have to recall the numerous examples of the way the United States forces its NATO allies to pull the chestnuts out of the fire at the expense of their own national interests. It is precisely this kind of understanding of alliance obligations that is the basis of American policy in NATO. As soon as the United States felt its positions in the Persian Gulf threatened, it immediately demanded that its NATO allies create international policing units. Is it really possible to wipe from the memories of the Greek people the totally unjustified deaths of their countrymen in Korea? Or the 7 years of the military-police dictatorship in the country under the NATO aegis? Or finally the Cyprus tragedy of the summer of 1974? What is in store for Greece in NATO's military wing this time? It is difficult to say, but the recent past does not provide the Greeks with any grounds for optimism, our commentator concludes.

TIKHONOV, TURKISH PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD071007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Tass report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu a telegram conveying to the prime minister and the Turkish people sincere congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity on Turkey's national holiday--the Day of the Proclamation of the Republic.

In an answering telegram Bulent Ulusu expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and on his part wished the Soviet people successes and prosperity.

The telegrams express the hope that USSR-Turkish relations will continue to develop in the spirit of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH ARRESTED IN TEHRAN

NC081814 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] American mass media have reported the news on the arrest of Iran's former foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, in Tehran with concern. The state prosecutor-general has charged him with making instigatory remarks during a recent television debate. Iranian officials have characterized these remarks as an effort to neutralize the unity of the people and to harm Iran's military endeavors. UPI stated that Qotbzadeh was one of the Iranian leaders liked by the West and overtly criticized Prime Minister Raja'i.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1337 GMT on 8 November carries the above report and adds the following sentence: Qotbzadeh has been placed in Evin Prison in Tehran.]

REPORTS FROM BAGHDAD, TEHRAN ON WAR SITUATION CITED

8 November Report

LD081530 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov, TASS--A communique of Iraq's High Military Command says that Iraqi troops continue to attack the enemy which is suffering great losses in manpower and equipment. The communique points out that in the past two days 60 Iranian soldiers were killed, several guns and other types of equipment were destroyed, and a great number of war trophies captured. The Iraqi side lost 21 persons dead.

Tehran, 8 Nov, TASS--The Iraqi Army lost in Iran 546 people killed in the past two days, Radio Tehran reported. The Iraqi troops suffered most losses in the battles on the high-way Abadan-Mahshehr, near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Susangerd, Suble and Sumareh.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran and supreme commander of the Iranian Armed Forces said that Iranian troops captured a number of important Iraqi documents. One of them says that the Iraqi troops lost during their offensive on Dezful last Friday 800 people killed and thrice as many wounded.

According to the latest report by the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, two Iraqi military boats were sunk in a sea battle.

9 November Report

LD091854 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov, TASS--Fighting with the use of tanks, aircraft and artillery continues on the Iraq-Iran front. According to a report of the chief Military Command of Iraq, the fiercest clashes take place in the southern section of the front. According to reports, in the past day Iraqi helicopters attacked military targets of the enemy there, destroying large amounts of military equipment, including three tanks. Iraqi planes bombed the Irbnen military camp south of the town of Ilam, inflicting on the enemy large casualties and destroying large amounts of its equipment. The Iraqi forces sank several Iranian military launches in Shatt al-'Arab and in the Karun River and set on fire an oil storage in Abadan.

According to reports, Iranian planes made raids on civilian targets in the town of Sulaymaniyah and (Ta'amim) Province and also conducted operations over the southern section of the front. Iraqi anti-aircraft forces shot down four Iranian fighter planes there. The Iraqi side lost in these operations eleven servicemen, 14 trucks and one cannon.

Teheran, 9 Nov, TASS--In the past two days, the Iranian troops continued putting up strong resistance to the advance of the Iraqi forces on different sections of the front. The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces reported that on November 7 Iranian artillery shelled the positions of the Iraqi Army in the area of the major administrative centre of the Province Khuzestan, the city of Ahvaz, inflicting large casualties on the enemy and destroying large amounts of its equipment. The Iraqi side lost over 140 servicemen. According to a report of radio Iran, about one hundred Iraqis were destroyed near the town of Ilam and one Iraqi plane was shot down over the area of Abadan.

Yesterday's communique of the Iranian staff reports on a raid of Iranian planes of the positions of the Iraqi forces west of Dezful. As a result of the raid, eight military facilities of the enemy were destroyed, several armoured personnel carriers were burned and 45 Iraqi servicemen were killed.

The report says that Iranian helicopters shot down one of the helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force that were used in a raid on the positions of the Iranian forces in the area. Iranian planes also bombed an oil refinery in the city of Kirkuk in the north of Iraq.

Today's communique of the joint staff broadcast over Radio Tehran says that last night in the northern part of the Persian Gulf Iranian warships put out of action the last functioning Iraqi facilities for filling vessels with oil. As a result, Iraq has been deprived of the opportunity to continue exporting oil.

One of the most influential religious leaders of Iran Ayatollah Montazeri made a call to the Iranian Army to break the encirclement of the Iraqi forces around Abadan.

MUBARAK REMARKS ON USSR MIDDLE EAST POLICIES SCORED

LD091814 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 9 Nov 80

["Political Striptease in Cairo"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

Egyptian Vice President Mubarak was, apparently, impressed so much by his meeting with leader of the Israeli opposition Peres that when he and Peres, their arms around each other, faced journalists after the talks, Mubarak told them without thinking much that it is the Soviet Union that is the main enemy of the Middle East.

Mubarak's pronouncements could have been neglected, as it is done quite often, for he is viewed in the West, and not without reason, as a mere pawn, whom the Egyptian president puts in the limelight at times and then brings into the shadow again. But by all indications Mubarak's latest provocative statement was sanctioned from above, and not only by As-Sadat but also by Begin. It is not for nothing that Peres said that "we view the basic problems in the same way."

The political striptease performed by the Egyptian vice president on the Cairo stage is characteristic by the essence of his statement and its timing. The Egyptian leadership is no longer trying to cover up the essence of its military-political collusion with Israel which means a betrayal of peoples of the Middle East. Mubarak blabbed it out that Cairo and Tel Aviv are seeking a "peaceful" solution of the Middle East problem for the sole aim, for "opposing" the Soviet Union in the area. Washington cannot but applaud such a statement, despite the fact that the aims of the notorious Camp David deal, the favourite undertaking of President Carter, the aims that remained undeclared before, were laid bare now. The military political alliance concluded secretly by Begin and As-Sadat at the meetings in Alexandria, Haifa and Aswan has been a political reality even without Mubarak's pronouncement. Likewise the turning of entire Egypt into a U.S. military base for intervention against states of the Near and Middle East has become a reality, too. But the revelations of the vice president show the scopes of the concessions which official Cairo is prepared to make for the implementation of its ideal--the Middle East trampled by U.S. Marines protecting policemen who are loyal to them. It is apparent that no proper conclusions from the fate of the Iranian shah were made on the banks of the Nile....

As to the Soviet Union, it has not proclaimed the Middle East a zone of its "special interests", it does not claim the right to Arab oil, it is not threatening Arabs with a truncheon in the form of a "rapid deployment force". Murbarak and his masters, local and transoceanic, see the "fault" of the USSR in that it supports the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their lawful rights, for getting rid of the threat of foreign interference, for turning the Middle East into a zone of peace without gendarmes and a U.S. military strategic umbrella over them. And no anti-Soviet hysterical outcries on the banks of the Nile, even if they are applauded on the banks of the Potomac, can shake this principled stand.

PLO FIGURES DISCUSS RONALD REAGAN'S MIDDLE EAST STAND

LD081622 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 8 Nov 80

["From the Old Positions"--TASS commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Nov (TASS)--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

At his first press-conference as president-elect, Ronald Reagan devoted only a few words to the Middle East problem. But they have profoundly disappointed all those in the Arab countries, who harboured illusions that the administration would look at the Middle East conflict not through such pro-Israeli glasses as its predecessors. Ronald Reagan emphasized his adherence to the Camp-David "Peaceful" process, which is viewed by most Arab states as being detrimental to the interests of the Arabs. As far as the Palestine Liberation Organization is concerned, the president-elect has described it as a "Terrorist organization" which allegedly has no lawful status as "it has never been elected by anybody."

The Middle East problem is known to have been used by the presidential candidates in the course of the election race as an instrument of ensuring the support of the Jewish electorate and benevolence of the omnipotent Zionist lobby. But one thing are pronouncements motivated by the striving to win the elections, and quite a different thing is the stand of the future president on major foreign-policy issues. But this stand, it must be (?fairly) said, is only a source of worry and disappointment. "In his very first political statement." Nabil ar-Rawlawi, the PLO representative in London said, "the future president has displayed an alarming lack of knowledge of the Middle East conflict as a whole and the Palestinian problem, in particular." As far as the PLO status is concerned, it is common knowledge that the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector declared not only by word, but also in deed in conditions of a cruel occupation regime, national support for PLO as their legitimate and sole representative. PLO has been recognized by the United Nations Organization, it has its representations and maintains diplomatic relations with many countries in Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. If a referendum among the Palestinians were held, there is no doubt that an overwhelming majority would recognize the PLO mandate the represent the interests of its compatriots. But Tel Aviv and the politicians overseas are scared to death of such an expression of will. Bank of the Jordan River, who were accused of "sympathizing with PLO" and banished outside their homeland is graphic evidence of it. [as received]

The White House apparently does not intend to change its Middle East course in the next four years. This will make the Arab states elaborate an appropriate stand vis-a-vis the USA. As is seen from the statement by Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Central Council of the Palestinian Fatah Organization, this Washington's stand did not come as a surprise to the Arabs. "The USA will further give all-round support to Israel," he said," in their relations with the USA."

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS ON TREATY

LD071101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions was held in the Kremlin on 3 November. They recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980.

In the Presidium were M.A. Suslov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the session's work were M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, member of the Soviet of Nationalities Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The session was attended by A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session was conducted by M.A. Suslov.

The subject of discussion was the USSR Council of Ministers' proposal on the ratification of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria, submitted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the decision of the commissions.

A report was delivered at the session on behalf of the Soviet Government by V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

The treaty, he said, is a document of great political significance and has a lofty mission--to serve the further strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, one of the leading states in the Arab world. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, its signing marked "not simply the results of the development of our relations until now. The treaty lifts these relations to a new, higher level."

The treaty is in full accordance with the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. These are equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It serves as a good basis for our states' joint actions in the international arena. In the treaty the sides reasserted their determination to combat imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations and to support the peoples' just aspirations in their struggle for freedom and social progress. The document stresses the great significance which the USSR and Syria attach to the continuation of their cooperation in the cause of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

We have every right to say, V.F. Maltsev stressed, that the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria marks another major step in implementing the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the people's independence which was put forward at the 25th CPSU Congress and is persistently implemented by our party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The discussion then began. P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, Army General V.L. Govorov, commander of the Moscow Military District, Aliya Mekhti Kyzy Takhmasib, teacher at Baku's No 132 School, and L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, who spoke at the session, proposed that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria be approved and recommended for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Summing up the results of the discussion, B.N. Ponomarev noted that the foreign affairs commissions' discussion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria signed in Moscow by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, indicates that the treaty is fully in accordance with the Soviet and Syrian peoples' interest and reflects their mutual desire to further develop and deepen the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which have linked the Soviet Union and Syria for many years now.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty is a bright new manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at strengthening peace and the relaxation of tension and supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independence, freedom and social progress. It testifies to the high level reached by relations between the Soviet Union and Syria--relations built on the principles of mutual respect, trust, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Our countries' common interests in the anti-imperialist struggle and the defense of peace and the peoples' security form a firm basis for further strengthening Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

"The friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "which is strengthening from year to year, symbolizes, as it were, the unity of the two greatest forces of today--socialism and national liberation--and their collaboration in the struggle for world peace and social progress."

In the years of independence, B.N. Ponomarev said, Syria has traveled a long and difficult path. Courageously rebuffing Israeli aggression and the provocations of imperialist and reactionary forces, the Syrian people have strengthened their free, sovereign state, laid the foundations of an independent economy and built a new life. They countered to their enemies' subversive actions by rallying the patriotic forces in the ranks of the Progressive Front of National Union, which unites the Ba'th Party, the Communist Party of Syria and other patriotic parties and organizations in the country.

In the struggle against imperialism and reaction the Syrian people have constantly met with understanding and support from the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Soviet-Syrian relations today comprise a whole complex of successfully developing ties on state, party and public levels. They include fruitful cooperation in the sphere of international relations, in the economic sphere and in the cause of training Syrian national cadres for various sectors of the national economy. H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and Syrian president, described the major hydroelectric power complex on the Euphrates, constructed on what were until recently the desert banks of that great river by the joint labor of Syrian and Soviet workers and specialist, as a vivid embodiment of Soviet-Arab friendship.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to stress that one very important sphere of cooperation between our countries is the struggle to achieve an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East conflict which arose and has continued for many years.

There is still no peace in the Near East. Moreover, the situation in this region is so strained that a new military explosion may occur there at any moment, jeopardizing world peace and security. The thing is that extensive Arab territories remain occupied and attempts are being made to deprive an entire people--the Arab people of Palestine--of the inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own national state. As a result of the endless provocations by the Israeli military and its puppets blood is being shed in long-suffering Lebanon.

It is well known who is responsible for preserving the most dangerous seat of international tension in the Near East. Above all, imperialism and its accomplices. It is they who are trying to impose capitalationist deals on the Arab countries and make them submit to the flouting of their fundamental national interests by the imperialists, who are fueling tension in the Persian Gulf region, massing large military contingents there and setting up new aggressive military bases. This expansionist policy creates conditions for new military conflicts such as, for example, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which is causing immense harm and should be halted as quickly as possible.

The intrigues of imperialism in the Near and Middle East are part of the present course of its aggressive circles headed by the United States--a course aimed at undermining the relaxation of international tension and returning to the cold war times.

The consistent anti-imperialist stance of Syria and other members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which relies on support from the socialist states and other peace-loving forces, has exposed the neocolonial nature of the Camp David policy and caused a profound crisis in it.

However, the imperialists and their minions are not abandoning their attempts to foist the yoke of Camp David on the Arabs and to pressure Syria and the other Arab countries in an attempt to force them to renounce their anti-imperialist political course and embark on the path of capitulation.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty, in which both sides expressed the determination to firmly rebuff the policy of aggression, serves the just cause of combating their policy. It is no accident that the signing of the treaty was greeted with irritation in the camp of imperialism and reaction. While, on the other hand, the treaty was welcomed by all progressive and peace-loving forces, which rightly valued it as a contribution to the cause of peace and international security.

The Soviet Union's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples is consistent and unfailing. The USSR demands an end to imperialist pressure and interference in the affairs of Near and Middle East states and advocates an improvement in the situation and the establishment of a genuinely just peace in the Near East and a just political settlement of all armed conflicts in this region. It is precisely these ends which the Soviet-Syrian treaty serves. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The treaty has no other aims and it is not directed against third countries. It is a treaty for peace and not for war."

The Soviet-Syrian treaty is of great significance for world politics. By concluding this treaty, the Soviet Union and Syria have undertaken to help in every possible way to consolidate universal peace and security, to promote the relaxation of tension and the elimination from international relations of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and aggression. The provisions in the treaty acquire a special significance in the present international situation which has been seriously aggravated as a result of the intrigues of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, is in complete accords with the provisions of the USSR Constitution. The conclusion of the treaty was a new link in the Soviet Union's chain of foreign policy measures for implementing the program, approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, for the continuing struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples. The treaty is in complete accord with UN aims and principles.

The chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities' Commission moved that the treaty submitted be approved and that a recommendation be made to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to ratify it. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU

Signing of Joint Statement

LD101002 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--A joint Soviet-Ethiopian statement has been signed in the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

The signatures under the statement have been put by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Present at the signing ceremony were:

From the Soviet side: Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov; vice-chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

Present from the Ethiopian side were: member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Executive Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), National Defence Minister Brigadier General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan; member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee, head of the COPWE International Department Berhanu Baye; member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee, Vice-chairman of the Supreme Council for the holding of the national revolutionary campaign of development and central planning Addis Tedla, and other Ethiopian statesmen.

Departure From USSR

LD100846 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has left the Soviet Union today. He has been on an official friendly visit here since October 27 at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Moscow's airport Mengistu Haile Mariam was seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarov and other officials.

Feleke Comments

LD092302 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The official visit to the Soviet Union of the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, is drawing to a close. The Ethiopian foreign minister, Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, who has accompanied Mengistu Haile Mariam, told our reporter about the results of the visit.

The visit began with a warm welcome afforded the Ethiopian leader by President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders at the airport. The 2-day summit talks in Moscow took place in an atmosphere of friendship and trust. They dealt with cooperation between the two countries, the situation in eastern Africa and wider international issues. Dr Giorgis underlined that the stands of the two countries on crucial international issues were the same and that the two sides agreed to make every effort in the future to foil imperialist plans to undermine peace and security throughout the world. The two sides pledged their support for the struggle for peace and democracy. They stressed their resolve to continue to support the peoples fighting for freedom and independence and especially the African peoples fighting against racism and apartheid, the Arab people of Palestine who are fighting for the recognition of their inalienable rights and other Arab nations whose territories were seized in 1967 by Israel and who still suffer from the Israeli aggression. The two sides agreed to seek ways of a just settlement of these problems.

Great activity of the imperialist powers and primarily the United States in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red Sea and their increased military presence there and in particular the setting up of militarist military bases in Somalia pose a direct threat to peace and security and are a violation of appropriate United Nations resolutions. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia agreed to take joint action to unite all forces opposing imperialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism and the international reactionary forces.

SOVIET UNION, ETHIOPIA TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD062349 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet Union and Ethiopia have agreed to expand economic ties. This is provided for by documents signed in Moscow after a recent session of the bilateral commission for economic cooperation. The Soviet Union will help Ethiopia to develop farming in (Gondela). Dam and irrigation facilities are to be built there to irrigate 10,000 hectares of land. The Soviet Union will also help Ethiopia to construct a cement plant and prospect for oil and natural gas.

SWAPO LEADER WARNS OF 'EXPLOSIVE SITUATION' IN NAMIBIA

LD091042 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Luanda, 9 Nov, TASS--An extremely explosive situation has developed in Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racists of the Republic of South Africa, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said in an interview with the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA,. Such a situation, he emphasized, is a consequence of the Pretoria regime's disregard for the international community's resolutions on Namibia, and of the intensification of reprisals against the Namibian people. Special units being trained in the Republic of South Africa are particularly fierce with regard to Namibian intellectuals--teachers, physicians, religious figures, and businessmen, Sam Nujoma pointed out. Foreseeing their collapse, the racists seek to deprive the country of cadres capable of making a tangible contribution to the cause of national reconstruction. Notwithstanding the mass reprisals, the people of Namibia are full of determination to struggle against the illegal occupation, for genuine independence.

Having pointed out the great amount of work being done by the SWAPO inside the country, Sam Nujoma stressed that Namibia's south is now a liberated area from the political point of view. Its population resists the racists and, boycotting their decisions, comes out with its own initiatives and proposals. The SWAPO leadership's guidelines for the development of agricultural production in the interests of population's self-sufficiency in food are being implemented in practice in those areas, and their own hospitals and schools are being brought into being.

STATE PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD071333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Broad Program of Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on the results of the coordination of the state plans between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1981-1985 was signed in Moscow on 31 October 1980.

The protocol, signed on the threshold of portentous events in the lives of both countries' peoples--the 26th CPSU Congress and the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress--envisages the further development of the Soviet Union's economic links with Cuba on the basis of a broad program of cooperation and this will facilitate the solution of major national economic problems in both countries in the forthcoming 5-year period.

The main avenues of economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were agreed during the coordination of the plans for 1981-1985. The reciprocal deliveries of goods agreed on during the coordination of the plans will make it possible to substantially increase commodity turnover between the USSR and Cuba during 1981-1985 which will be almost 50 percent higher than during the current 5-year plan. As before the Soviet Union will be Cuba's largest trading partner, covering its requirements with respect to goods important for the country's national economy. In its turn, Cuba will increase supplies to the USSR of its traditional export goods.

In the forthcoming 5-year period there will be a further development of bilateral economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba on the basis of the CEMA members' socialist economic integration--a cooperation aimed at solving very important questions of economic development. The Soviet Union will make a great contribution toward expanding Cuban production of sugar and citrus fruits within the framework of long-term targeted programs of cooperation between the CEMA members.

The completion of the plan coordination is another contribution to the development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The protocol was signed by N. K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan and by H. Perez, minister president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba. N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR attended the signing.

CUBAN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RESULT OF 'FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP'

LD091616 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Havana, 9 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr P. Mudin reports:

More than a thousand production projects have come into operation in Cuba over the years of people's power. Such is the impressive result of the creative activities of the Cuban revolution.

Cuba is often called a gigantic construction site. New factories, industrial plants and workshops which are being built all over the country constitute the present-day reality of the republic which confidently proceeds along the road of socialist construction and the establishment of the material and technical basis of socialism. The technical level and equipment of the industrial enterprises built in recent years and the scope of their production activities have grown immeasurably. Fruitful Soviet-Cuban cooperation plays a paramount role in the emergence of new production centers in Cuba.

The republic now has such industrial giants as the Jose Marti metallurgical plant in Havana, the cane harvesters plant in Holguin, a textile complex at Santa Clara, thermal power stations in Mariel and Renta, a chemical fertilizer production plant at Neuvitas, and factories at Cienfuegos and Neuvitas.

Most of big Cuban enterprises are the practical embodiment of the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and internationalist solidarity and concrete results of the fraternal friendship between the USSR and Cuba.

Cuba's participation in the realisation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration within the framework of the CMEA has opened new prospects for the country. Great possibilities open up for the republic in the further development of the nickel, sugar, pulp-and-paper industries.

These days the Cuban workers, engineers and technicians who are engaged in industrial construction work with a particular enthusiasm, striving to worthily mark the forthcoming Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in December this year, undertook to bring into operation another 23 new enterprises by the end of the year.

NICARAGUA ARMS STORY DENIED; U.S. CARIBBEAN RECORD REVIEWED

LD061145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin "Rejoinder": "Following the Same Old Recipe"]

[Text] "To make the country bear the burden associated with maintaining powerful armed forces it is necessary to create...an atmosphere similar to the psychological atmosphere of wartime. The impression of a threat from outside must be created."

This cynical statement was made by John Foster Dulles, notorious troubador of the cold war. It was made a quarter of century ago, when he was U.S. secretary of state. But events show that even now Washington us using the hackneyed recipe both to increase military expenditure and to justify militarist preparations and subversive activity against other states. There is perhaps no region left where Dulle's present-day successors have not glimpsed that very same "outside threat" to the American flag.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL recently discovered such a "threat" close at hand--in the Caribbean. "Reports from the Caribbean region are becoming increasingly threatening," the newspaper says, trying to frighten its readers. And it goes on to whip up passions by reporting some kind of shipment of "significant Soviet missiles" into the region "with Fidel Castro's help." Then there are fabrications to the effect that Cuba and the USSR are "shipping heavy military hardware to Nicaragua" with a view to "making that country a base for future operations in Central America" (!).

This slanderous item in the WALL STREET JOURNAL can only be regarded as a call for the unleashing of a new anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign and at the same time an attempt to mask the unseemly U.S. policy in the region. After all, Washington has special designs on the Caribbean states, which occupy an important strategic location and are rich in valuable raw materials. The social processes now taking place in the region and the prospects of losing their positions there are frightening the monopolies and the Pentagon. They are concerned at the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and the attractive example of socialist Cuba for its neighbors. That is why Washington is whipping up around the region an "atmosphere similar to the psychological atmosphere of wartime."

It is well known that the United States, and not the USSR, has enmeshed the Caribbean in a network of military bases and sites, of which there are about 50 altogether. It is the Pentagon which is carrying out constant provocations from its base at Guantanamo, located on sovereign Cuba's territory. It is the Pentagon which is extending the scale of military exercises in the region and implementing a policy of flagrant interference in the affairs of Latin American states. According to American researchers, of the 199 U.S. military actions abroad carried out without declaring war in the period from 1798 to 1972, no fewer than 81 took place in the Caribbean. The Pentagon has not given up the intention of knocking together a "pan-American peace keeping force" for the region, which could be used as an instrument of Washington's policy. American servicemen are now participating directly in combat operations against patriots in El Salvador.

But what do these facts have to do with the WALL STREET JOURNAL? Clearly fulfilling the social orders of the monopolies and "brasshats," it preferred to prepare the latest propaganda dish according to the old recipe from Mr Dulles' times.

BREZHNEV, MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO EXCHANGE MESSAGES

National Day Congratulations

LD282252 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo. He conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the president and the friendly Mexican people in connection with Mexico's National Day, the day of the proclamation of independence. The messaage says that in 170 years of independent development, the Mexican people has been upholding firmly its national sovereignty and economic independence, coming out for peace and international cooperation. The Soviet people appreciate Mexico's efforts aimed at the preservation and consolidation of detente, at ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

In the reply message the president of Mexico expressed deep gratitude for congratulations.

The messages express the confidence that traditional relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Mexico will be steadily developing and strengthening to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of international peace and security.

Condolences on Earthquake

LD291816 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, expressing sincere sympathy with the Mexican people in connection with the natural calamity which hit Mexico--the earthquake, which led to the loss of life. Leonid Brezhnev asked the president of the country to convey profound condolences to the families of those killed by the earthquake.

JAMAICAN GENERAL ELECTION 'PRELIMINARY RESULT' REPORTED

LD061225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report in Yu. Romanov's "World Today" roundup: "Election Result"]

[Text] According to preliminary information, the opposition Labor Party was victorious in the 30 October general election in Jamaica. The party's leader is Edward Seaga.

EDITORIALS HIGHLIGHT SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

PRAVDA Editorial

LD061227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Guiding Star of October"]

[Text] The history of the land of the soviets indicates in the most convincing way that the Great October Socialist Revolution was a very profound turning point not only in our people's life. A worldwide-historic change took place in the destinies of all mankind. "The elimination of capitalism and its vestiges," V.I. Lenin noted, "and the introduction of the foundations of a communist order form the content of the new era of world history which has now begun."

It is now obvious to every thinking person that without Great October the face of the world today would have been completely different and the destinies of the world's peoples would have been quite different.

"The first rays of the new world's rising sun," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "pierced the darkness of centuries of social oppression. Today we can say with pride that the rays of October illuminate the path to the future for all mankind. Never before has our ancient planet been so young. And it was the light of the new life kindled in 1917 by the hands of the Russian proletariat which gave it that youth."

The working class and working people of our country had the difficult but honorable role of pioneer in building the new society. The scale and profundity of the transformations accomplished by the Soviet people during those years are really impressive. A society with a crisis-free, constantly growing economy, mature socialist relations, genuine freedom and democracy and high spiritual culture became a reality in the world.

Soviet power attached paramount importance in its activity to concern for the working people's interests, for their good and prosperity. No society previously existing on earth had done as much for the people's masses as socialism has already done and is continuing to do. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum provided clear new confirmation that the Leninist party has no more important task than to improve the people's living standards.

The victory of October, the building of the developed socialist society in the USSR and the building of socialism in other countries has shown that the genuinely revolutionary party is the party of the working class, the party guided strictly by Marxist-Leninist theory, which is inextricably linked with the masses and directs its aspirations toward their good, the party which bases its activity on democratic centralism and unified discipline for all, the party of proletarian internationalism.

That is how V.I. Lenin made our party, and that is how it will always be. The CPSU's experience--the first experience of building socialism--is an inexhaustible treasurehouse of conclusions, lessons and understanding of the laws and motive forces of revolution for every new generation of revolutionaries.

The victory of October caused a radical change for the better in the international conditions of the struggle for socialism in other countries. The revolutionary process begun by October has reached a qualitatively new stage: The world system of socialism has been formed. The community of fraternal socialist countries today is the most dynamic economic force in the world, a leading factor in world politics.

The October Revolution placed the working class, led by the communist vanguard, at the center of the modern era. In the crucible of keenly fought battles against reaction, communist parties are tempered, strenghten their ties with the masses and lead the working class and the working people to new heights in anti-imperialist struggle. The international revolutionary movement's development shows that loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the most important prerequisite for ensuring that every Communist Party meets its responsibilities to its own country's working class and performs its internationalist duty.

October triggered the crisis of the colonial system. By radically altering the correlation of forces in the world arena in socialism's favor, the defeat of the bloc of fascists and militarist states in World War II, in which the Soviet people played the decisive role, made it easier for enslaved peoples to struggle for the elimination of all colonial empires. The last few years have been marked by such outstanding new developments as the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the victory of the Nicaraguan people, the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran and the winning of independence by the people of Zimbabwe. The number of socialist-oriented states is increasing. Cooperation between the national liberation movement, world socialism and the workers movement in capitalist countries is becoming closer.

The birth of the world's first socialist state and the consolidation of the world socialist community broke the tragic and bloody vicious circle into which mankind had been plunged by imperialism, which causes annexationist and predatory wars. The new historical era opened for peace-loving forces the real possibility of curbing the aggressive imperialist forces and preventing them from scheming wars and of asserting in international relations a fundamentally new policy--Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Persistently, consistently and resolutely struggling for peace and the relaxation of international tension, our party is guided by the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The CPSU and the Soviet state are resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism, whether imperialist aggressors or Beijing hegemonists.

The significance of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state is increasing particularly at the present time, when U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO allies are trying to undermine detente and are creating dangerous hotbeds of tension. The Soviet Union is countering this adventurist course with a policy of reason and good will.

The Soviet people are celebrating the 63d anniversary of October at the height of their powers. Under the leadership of Lenin's Communist Party they are confidently solving mammoth creative tasks. The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are a striking new demonstration of Soviet people's unshakeable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of October.

Glory to Great October, which opened up a new era in human history!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

LD061507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ever on Guard"]

[Text] The cities and villages of our vast Soviet motherland are decked out in red calico. The joyous and resplendent festival--the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--draws ever nearer. Soviet people approach the important date in fine fettle, full of confidence in the future. Through shock labor and extensive socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress they are expressing their ardent support for the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, their dedication to the cause of communism and inviolable unity with the party of Lenin.

The party's plans are plans for creation and plans for further raising Soviet people's living standards--the focal point of the party's practical work in the economic sphere. These plans, whose implementation is inconceivable without world peace, are further convincing evidence of the love of the party and state's consistent struggle to consolidate detente and prevent war.

While pursuing a policy of peace the party at the same time takes into account the entire complexity of the international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles and the Chinese leadership acting in conjunction with them are pursuing a course dictated by reluctance to face up to the realities of the modern world, a course toward intensifying the arms race and unleashing provocations against socialist and other independent states. NATO's militarist activity is increasing, its function as an instrument of imperialist diktat are widening and bellicose statements from Washington are growing in frequency. The so-called "new nuclear strategy" confirmed by the special U.S. Presidential Directive is a direct threat to peace.

The intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and the all-round strengthening of our state's defense capability in order to wreck imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority and implement world diktat. The party displays constant concern for ensuring that the combat readiness of the soviet land's army and navy meets modern demands. "Our valiant armed forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his Alma-Ata speech, "have all they need to be able to rebuff any aggressor."

Responsible and honorable is the function of the Soviet Armed Forces--to watch over the Soviet people's labor and to be a bulwark of world peace. The army and navy were set this task by the 25th CPSU Congress. And Soviet troops, loyal to the heroic traditions of older generations, utterly devoted to their people and the party, ardent patriots and internationalists, are honorably discharging their duty in united combat formation with the personnel of the fraternal socialist states' armies. The years which have elapsed since the congress have been years of further improvement of our glorious armed forces. Provision of modern weapons and combat equipment has improved, as have the quality of combat training and the ideological tempering of the personnel. Soviet people can be confident that the fruits of their creative labor are reliably defended.

The USSR Armed Forces are a most important instrument for defending the revolutionary gains of Great October and safeguarding the security of our socialist state. For almost 63 years they have selflessly served the motherland. The combat path is marked by glorious victories, and the combat banners are covered with unfading glory. Through their selfless service and devotion to the socialist homeland and great ideals of communism and their loyalty to proletarian internationalism they have earned the deep love and gratitude of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. Having repulsed world imperialism's repeated attempts to test the strength of the Soviet state by force and having won a worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, our army and navy are worthily continuing their remarkable traditions, augmenting them in their daily military labor, in the heroism of their intensive combat training and vigilant service, watching over peace and the building of communism.

The entire heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces shows that Communist Party leadership has been and still is the inexhuastible source of their strength and invincibility and the foundation of Soviet military building. The party makes purposeful use of the advantages and potential of the society of developed socialism to strengthen the country's defense capability and increase the armed forces' combat might and combat readiness. As ever, communists are the cementing force in the army ranks, the vanguard in the struggle for high efficiency and quality of combat training and the right-flankers of socialist competition.

Soviet troops are loyal sons of their great motherland. The product of Great October, our armed forces have the concern and attention of the multinational Soviet people. They derive their might from nationwide support, the defenders of the homeland respond to the party and people's concern with honest service and selfless military labor. The results of the training year in the army and navy are a reaffirmation of Soviet troops' utter loyalty to the heroic traditions and deep understanding of their patriotic and international duty. [paragraph continues]

It has been a year of the further growth of qualitative indicators in the combat improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces. Most units and ships successfully fulfilled competition pledges. It is the duty of commanders, political organizers, staffs and party organizations to analyze in depth what has been achieved, guided by party demands on the need for a critical approach to the assessment of labor results, and to take effective measures to move ever forward and achieve more. A task of paramount importance is that of preparing well for the new training year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is important always to remember that success in any area depends on the standard of organization, discipline and execution and to strive persistently to enhance cadres' sense of responsibility for the job in hand. Political and organizational work on the study of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and materials of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, and implementation of demands arising out of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech should be an effective contribution to the successful solution of these tasks.

The following ardent CPSU slogan spurs on the army and navy personnel to new successes to the glory of the socialist motherland:

"Soviet troops! Improve combat and political training, vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains!

"Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!"

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD100819 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremony at M.V. Frunze Central House of Soviet Army"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of generals, admirals, officers, workers and employees of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the main inspectorate, the main cadres directorate and the other USSR Defense Ministry main directorates has been held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army; the meeting was devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko and Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister; and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; and generals, admirals, officers, workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov.

The servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, he said, are greeting the Great October holiday with new successes in combat and political training and in the precongress socialist competition. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and the materials of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, have caused an unprecedented surge of creative energy among army and navy servicemen. [paragraph continues]

Rallied closely around the Communist Party, Soviet servicemen wholeheartedly approve and support the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy and are always prepared to defend socialism's gains.

The ceremony participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A concert was held after the ceremony.

CPSU MEMBERS ATTEND 7 NOV DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT USSR

LD080106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The participants of the festive demonstrations held on 7 November were warmly welcomed in Leningrad by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom; in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma-ata by Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Minsk by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; in Baku by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; in Vilnius by Griskyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; in Kishinev by Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; in Riga by Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; in Frunze by Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; in Dushanbe by Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee; in Yerevan by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; in Ashkhabad by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and in Tallinn by Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Festive demonstrations were held in all Soviet towns.

EMBASSY RECEPTIONS HELD FOR OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD081312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Embassies of the Soviet Union abroad held receptions on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present at the receptions were:

In Berlin, Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; in Budapest, Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Losonoczi, chairman of the Hungarian Peoples Republic Presidium; Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In Warsaw, Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

In Havana, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers; Raul Castro, member of the Central Committee Politburo, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Energy Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers;

In Prague, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, president of the CSSR; Strougal, premier CSSR of the Council of Ministers.

In Sofia, Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council; Todorov, member of the Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Receptions also took place in Sovict embassies in Vienna, Ankara, Bonn, Washington, Brussles, Brazzaville, Copenhagen and other capitals.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS 6 NOV ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN KIEV

AU071232 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A solemn meeting on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev today.

To stormy applause of the audience, seats in the presidium were taken at 1800 by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Pogrebyak; members of the Ukrainian Supreme Court Presidium and Council of Ministers; members of Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom bureaus, of Kievskiy Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom; party veterans and frontrankers in socialist competitions.

The solemn meeting was opened by Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman. The USSR and the Ukrainian SSR anthems were played. The meeting participants elected with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee first secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the head to the honorary presidium. A report on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

A great festive concert was given for the solemn meeting participants. The republic's Communist Party and government leaders attended the concert.

KIEV CELEBRATION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU071345 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0655 GMT on 7 November begins its live relay on the military parade and demonstration of the Kiev working people on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Kiev's October Revolution Square with slogans, patriotic poetry and martial music.

At 0700 GMT the crowds are reported welcoming unspecified "Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders." Army General Gerasimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District, receives a report by the officer commanding the parade, Lieutenant General of Tank Forces Terentyev, and then Army General Gerasimov inspects the troops lined up for the parade, congratulating them on the anniversary.

The announcers list the following batallions under review: the military academy of Air Defense Forces named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilevskiy; the higher military air force engineering school in Kiev; the Lenin and the Red Banner orders-decorated Kirov Higher Antiaircraft Missile Engineering School in Kiev; the higher tank forces engineering school in Kiev; the Suvorov Military School in Kiev; the military aviation technical school named after the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Komsomol in Vailkov; the higher naval political school in Kiev; the higher military radiotechnical engineering school of Air Defense Forces in Kiev; the Twice Red Banner Order-decorated Kalinin Higher Military Communications Engineering School in Kiev; the units of Internal Troops, the militia and Border Guards; the Twice Red Banner Order-decorated Frunze Higher General Military Command School in Kiev; a unit specified as "equipment participating in the military parade" and another unspecified unit that was greeted by the general as "Comrade Guards."

At 0708 GMT Army General Gerasimov ascends the platform and in Russian delivers a 7-minute speech congratulating the troops and the working people of the Soviet Ukraine and of the Hero City of Kiev, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, on the anniversary of the revolution. He points out that the Soviet people mark the anniversary in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. "The socialist countries," he says, "in their foreign policy place the interests of preserving and consolidating peace, of consolidating the rights of all peoples to a free and independent development above everything else." Owing to the activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the general continues, "the international situation was improved in the seventies" and the process of detente consolidated. "But aggressive imperialist forces placed in opposition to those positive processes a policy dictated by the unwillingness to respect the realities of the present-day world. Leaders of the military bloc, NATO, and primarily the United States of America adopted a line aimed at disturbing the military balance that had emerged in the world in their favor, to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and of international detente," he says. "Partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a dangerous phenomenon in world politics," the general says. In that complex international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government took steps to foil the plans of imperialism. "Our valiant armed forces are guarding the October conquests." "Provided with modern weapons and combat equipment," they are "always prepared to meet with an immediate and shattering rebuff any aggressor," Gerasimov says, ending his speech.

A band plays the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR anthems.

At 0716 GMT fanfares and military command voices announce last-minute preparations, and at 0720 GMT a company of young trumpeters of the Suvorov Military School is said to open the parade. Other columns reportedly follow in the parade in the same order as listed during the review. At 0734 GMT the announcer says that "formidable combat machines are appearing in the square," adding that "armored troop carriers and combat vehicles are slowly moving past the government reviewing stand." He continues: "Our armed forces possess many modern means to fight the enemy. We do not endanger anybody. We call on all countries and peoples to live in peace and harmony. But imperialist aggressors must not forget that, if need be, our people will spare no effort to defend their fatherland, to defend the achievements of socialism, the members of the socialist community, to defend the immortal cause of communism." At 0736 GMT, "modern missile equipment" is reported at the parade. "A missile subunit, anti-tank jet [reaktyvni] machine units, the modern formidable versions of (?old Katyushas) are moving past the tribune," the announcer says, and at 0738 GMT adds: "The parade is ending. It demonstrates the great military might of the Soviet Union, the monolithic unity between the army and the people."

The manifestation of Kiev working people beings at 0745 GMT and ends at 0930 GMT. Its participants are said to carry the portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin, of CPSU Central Committee Politburo members with Brezhnev at the head, the flags of the sisterly republics of the USSR, banners, posters and slogans.

At the end of the live relay the announcer says that the anniversary ceremonies in Kiev and in all cities and villages of the Soviet Ukraine "turned into another manifestation of the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people around their own Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the head, brilliant evidence of the inviolable unity between the party and the people."

No prominent leaders are reported by name as present at the ceremony. The report does not include any speeches, except that by Army General Gerasimov.

VLADIVOSTOK CELEBRATION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK090700 [Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 2345 GMT on 6 November begins a live relay of the armed forces parade and workers demonstration marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from the square of the fighters for Soviet power in Vladivostok. After describing the scene and reviewing achievements of those who will be marching in the parade, the announcers note that the traditional formation of vessels of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet in Zolotoy Rog Bay is taking place.

At 0000 GMT on 7 November the announcers report that the open car carrying Admiral Spiridonov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet, is approaching the square, and the car carrying Major General (Prustitskiy), the commander of the parade, drives out to greet him. The announcers describe the scene as Admiral Spiridonov and the parade commander inspect the troops and the Border Guards drawn up in the square. After inspecting the troops, the admiral drives in the direction of the central podium. At the podium, according to the announcers, are Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom; Dmitriy Ivanovich Karabanov, president of the krayispolkom; members of the kraykom and krayispolkom; party veterans; leading production workers and honored guests. Admiral Spiridonov mounts the podium and at 0015 GMT delivers a 7-minute address.

After the admiral's address, the traditional parade of troops begins. The announcers note the passing of a column of cadets of the Makarov higher naval college; a column of Suvorov cadets; a column of elite guards; and a column of Border Guards, followed by marines. A military band then marches past, closing the military portion of the parade.

At 0040 GMT the demonstration of workers begins. As various groups of workers walk past the podium, the announcers describe the achievements of the various groups. From time to time, station reporters interview some of those attending the the parade. After the announcers note that delegations from Vietnam and the DPRK are present, a reporter interviews the deputy chairman of the people's committee of Haiphong, who expresses pleasure at having been invited to the celebrations and stresses the fraternal ties between Haiphong and Vladivostok.

At 0230 GMT the workers demonstration concludes and the live relay ends.

Spiridonov Address

SK090534 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0015 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by Adm Emil Nikolayevich Spiridonov, commander of the Pacific Ocean Fleet, at the celebration parade in Vladivostok on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Dear comrade sailors and soldiers, sergeant majors and warrant officers, comrade officers, admirals and generals, workers of the Order of Lenin Primorskiy Kray and the Order of the October Revolution Vladivostok, [words indistinct] members of the Primorskiy Kraykom and the kray soviet, [words indistinct] I congratulate you on the holiday of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October victory paved the way for the creation of socialism, and within a short historical period the peoples of the Soviet Union have traversed a glorious path filled with battles and victories. They have borne with honor all the hardships which have threatened our country many times and have shown enormous adaptability in all spheres of life. They have built a developed socialist society in the USSR. The achievements of our socialist motherland on the 63d anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution reflect the glory of the wisdom of the Leninist internal and external policies of the CPSU.

Today our country is marking the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan and soon 1981 will be upon us, the year of the 26th party congress and the first year of the new 11th 5-Year Plan. The current 5-year plan has confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy which was developed at the 24th and 25th party congresses. The economic, military and spiritual potential of the Soviet Union has significantly increased and a great step has been taken to solve the enormous and important social problems. New and convincing evidence of this was reflected at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation held in October of this year. With his vivid and comprehensive speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Conrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev summed up the total achievements of Soviet society and the economy of the country during the 10th 5-Year Plan. He defined the main direction for further raising the effectiveness and quality of all our work in 1981 and during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The workers of Primorskiy Kray have made a fitting contribution to the general building of communism. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, industrial production has increased 25.8 percent and labor productivity has increased 18.8 percent. Above-plan goods worth 250 million rubles have been produced. All forms of transportation, agriculture, trade, public services and other branches of the economy have achieved positive results.

There is universal appreciation of the multifaceted work of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in the struggle to create peace and security for the people of the world. The party closely follows the development of events around the world and draws the necessary conclusions from the complex international situation.

The Soviet Union, repeatedly and at the highest level, and in proposals submitted to the United Nations, has strongly voiced its determination to strengthen peace and to work to control heavy weapons, and its endeavors are supported by broad sections of the working people who are taking a more active stand against the imposing dangers. This dangerous situation is created by the aggressive factions of imperialism, especially the United States, whose aim is to increase tensions in international relations by stirring up existing strains and advancing the proliferation of new military weapons. The anti-Soviet [words indistinct], first and foremost the United States, together with the current Chinese leadership, as partners of imperialism, as well as Beijing's hegemonism, were pointed out in the resolutions of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as new dangers for all of mankind, including the American and Chinese people.

In the complex international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government are showing the true patience, steadfastness and principle approach by which they live and are taking a course to preserve peace and provide security for the Soviet people. The party expertly combines its obvious love for peace with a tireless concern to strengthen the country's security by increasing the (?combat capability) of the army and fleet. Created by Lenin, developed by the party and battle-hardened in many [word indistinct], the Soviet Armed Forces execute their responsible tasks in a worthy manner.

The troops of the Red Banner Far East Military District, the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet and our famous Border Guards are reliably standing ready to defend the Far Eastern boundaries of our motherland. On the anniversary of the Great October, they have come up with new successes in combat education and socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

All Soviet people, including soldiers and sailors, devote their thoughts and feelings to Lenin's party in celebrating the regular anniversary of October in a grand manner. Under the expert guidance of the party, our country is marching firmly toward the victory of communism.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Glory to the great Soviet people, builders of communism and firm emissaries of peace throughout the world. Glory to the Leninist CPSU, the strong leader of Soviet society! Hurrah comrades!

KHABAROVSK CELEBRATION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW071439 [Editorial Report] Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian at 2350 GMT on 6 November begins live coverage of the 63d October Revolution anniversary celebrations in Khabarovsk city. The announcer says that the station's microphones are located in the Vladimir Ilich Square, the main square of Khabarovsk, where "in a few minutes time a military parade of units of the Khabarovsk Military Garrison and a demonstration of working people will begin." He adds that everything is ready for the parade and "several subunits of the Red Banner Far East Military District and of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet" are present to participate in the parade.

In anticipation of the parade the announcer describes the decorations in the square, saying that kray and city party and soviet organization leaders, soviet deputies, and representatives of the armed forces are in the central stands.

At 0000 GMT on 7 November commands can be heard bringing the parade to attention and the announcer reports that Army Gen Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union, who will review the parade, has entered the square in an open car and is met by Lt Gen of Tank Troops Nikolay Ivanovich Popov, commander of the parade, who delivers his report.

During his inspection of the troops Tretyak can be heard greeting officers, cadets, troops from Chita, artillerymen, signalmen, motor transport troops, pilots, sailors, Border Guards, Internal Troops and Suvorovites. The announcer says that the troop inspection is completed and Tretyak is about to speak. At 0010 GMT Army General Tretyak mounts the rostrom and delivers a 9-minute speech.

After the playing of the state anthem, the announcer says that all is ready for the parade and orders can be heard bringing the parade into marching formation. The parade is led by young drummers who are followed by ranks of officers. Among the officers is "Maj Gen Viktor Fedorovich Masenko, who for more than a decade has served in the Far East" and is now "deputy commander of the military district."

As formations of sailors, Border Guards, Internal Troops and Suvorov cadets march past announcers recite the merits of outstanding individuals. The troops are followed by military equipment, including armored personnel carriers, combat vehicles with antitank guided missiles, powerful tractors hauling artillery pieces of various calibers, rocket artillery launchers, and the "major caliber of our armed force--the missile launchers [raketnyye ustanovki]."

The military parade ends at 0040 GMT with the march past of a military band.

At 0045 GMT the festive demonstration of working people of Khabarovsk city and Khabarovskiy Kray begins. Live reportage of the October Revolution anniversary celebrations in Khabarovsk ends at 0236 GMT.

Tretyak Address

OW071121 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0010 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by Army Gen Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak, commander of the Far East Military District and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, at celebration of the 63d Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary in Khabarovsk--live]

[Text] Comrades soldiers and sailors; sergeants and petty officers; comrades ensigns and warrant officers; comrades officers and generals; veterans of Great October, the Civil and Great Patriotic wars; working people of Khabarovsk city and Khabarovskiy Kray:

On behalf of and on instructions of the Khabarovskiy Kraykom and the Krayispolkom, I greet and congratulate you on the all-people's holiday--the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people are making the Great October holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity and all-people's preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. As a result of the Soviet people's selfless labor under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, prominent political and state figure of our time, new frontiers have been achieved in all directions of communist construction.

The economic and defensive potential of our country has grown considerably, the living standards of the working people have risen, and science and culture have been further developed. Both in its internal and foreign policies the party is going along the correct and life-tested Leninst course. A scientifically founded program of communist construction and further rises in the living standards of the Soviet people were revealed in the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's vivid and stirring speech at the plenum contained a deep analysis of the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, it defined tasks for the first year and for the entire 11th 5-Year Plan, and revealed the ways for our motherland's movement towards new successes in economic and social construction.

The grandiose achievements and great prospects of the land of soviets along the road to communism fill the hearts of the Soviet people with feelings of pride for the great motherland of Lenin, evoke enthusiasm and the desire to fulfill the plans of our party.

The working people of order-bearing Khabarovsk Kray and Khabarovsk city are meeting the holiday of Great October with great labor successes. The plan for production of the main kinds of industrial products is being fulfilled, the volume of construction and installation work has grown, the output of consumer goods has increased, and builders of the Bam railroad completed laying the main tracks on the kray's territory ahead of schedule. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have fulfilled the tasks of selling the main kinds of agricultural products to the states.

The ideas of October also triumph in affairs of fraternal socialist countries. The intensity of the class struggle in the capitalist countries is growing, and the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is expanding. The CPSU together with the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries is steadily pursuing a policy of peace and peaceful cooperation. At the same time the imperialists, and primarily the United States, are intensifying military preparations and persistently striving for military superiority over the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact. They are aspiring to slow down the world revolutionary process, to crush the national liberation movement of peoples and to restore the imperialist influence in other countries.

The situation in the Far East remains complicated. The militarism of Japan is reviving, and Maoist China's moves to form an alliance with imperialist reaction on an anti-Soviet basis are strengthening. All of this threatens peace and the security of peoples, violates stability and creates conditions for the emergence of new military conflicts. Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are vigilantly following the intrigues of the enemies of peace and show constant concern for strengthening the defensive capability of the country and the combat might of the Soviet armed forces. Our valiant armed forces, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, have everything necessary at their disposal to rebuff any aggressor.

The troops of the Red Banner Far East Military District are meeting the Great October holiday with new successes in military labor. In close unity with the Pacific Fleet sailors, Border Troops and Internal Troops they are vigilantly standing guard on the Far Eastern borders of our motherland and are preparing to worthily meet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the Soviet people and their heroic armed forces!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--inspirer and organizer of all our victories! Hurrah comrades!

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU061604 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 3-4

[Unattributed report on the report and speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 29 October Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in Kiev--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: As you know, a CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 21 October. It examined the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981, and the draft 1981 USSR state budget. The plenum was held in a business-like and creative atmosphere, an atmosphere of high exactingness and strictness, Shcherbitskiy said.

COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, DELIVERED A LENGTHY SPEECH AT THE PLENUM. LEONID ILICH'S SPEECH WAS PERMEATED WITH SOLICITUDE FOR THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY, AND IN ESSENCE REFLECTED OUR PARTY'S PRECONGRESS PLATFORM. IT PROVIDED A PROFOUND ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SET FORTH PRINCIPLED THESES ON CRUCIAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for improving the supplies of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the population, for raising the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production and capital construction, for the further development of the fuel and power complex and the machinebuilding and chemical industries, for improvements in planning and management, and for the broad utilization of special programs for that purpose, are of particular political and economic importance.

THE PLENUM UNANIMOUSLY, FULLY AND ENTIRELY ENDORSED THE THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH, AND INSTRUCTED ALL PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS TO PUT THEM INTO THE GROUNDWORK FOR THEIR ACTIVITY AIMED AT THE FULFILLMENT AND OVERFULFILLMENT OF THE 1981 PLAN AND AT A FULLER UTILIZATION OF THE INTENSIVE FACTORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE RISING PROSPERITY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

The plenum for the most part approved, and the 22-23 October session of the USSR Supreme Soviet endorsed, the state plan for the country's economic and social development and the state budget for the first year of the 11th 5-year period.

The people's deputies fully supported the CPSU-pursued Leninist policy aimed at further stable economic development, at raising production efficiency, at the consolidation of the state's defense potential, and at further improving the living standards of the Soviet people.

The communists and all working people have received the Central Committee plenum decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech with enthusiasm and warm approval. The decisions and the speech have turned into a new stimulus for nationwide socialist competitions in honor of the 26th party congress. Manifestations of high political and labor activity, of the deep understanding of the goals and tasks set by the party, are commonplace. This is CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE PARTY AND THE STATE, OF THEIR MONOLITHIC COHESION AROUND THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, AT THE HEAD.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, as well as the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have received a broad international response. All honest people on the earth regard them as another confirmation that our country firmly and consistently advances along the Leninist path and carries high the banner of peace and communism.

I. Tasks for the Republic's Further Economic and Social Development in the First Year of the 11th 5-Year Period

Comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as the reports by Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov and speeches by Central Committee members distinctly showed how important and positive were the changes that have taken place in the 10th 5-year period in all national economic branches and in the lives of the Soviet people.

Recent years have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy worked out by the party at the 24th and 25th congresses. Another big step has been made in accomplishing great and important social tasks. THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PERIOD, Leonid Ilich said, "WILL TAKE AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE CONFIDENTLY ADVANCING ALONG THE PATH TO COMMUNISM."

The scope of what has been done is perfectly visible in the example of our republic. The economy of both the Soviet Ukraine and the country as a whole has reached a new level. A further quantiative and qualitative upsurge has been insured in the people's prosperity.

In the 5 years, the real percapita incomes of the population have gone up 19 percent, the average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees nearly 17 percent, and Kolkhozniks' labor payments 30 percent. Measures taken in those years to raise wages have affected 17.5 million persons. Payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption will have increased, compared with the last 5-year period, by more than R22 billion, or 31 percent.

Assignments for housing construction have totaled R12.3 billion, or nearly R200 million more than called for by the 5-year plan. Houses with a total space of 93 million square meteres will have been built in cities and villages, and this will make it possible to improve housing conditions for 8 million persons. More than 80 percent of city families now possess their private dwellings.

Plans are also being fulfilled for the construction of hospitals, polyclinics and children's establishments. Important measures have been taken to improve working conditions in production, to protect the environment and to use natural resources in a thrifty way or to restore them.

It is only natural that the growth of the people's prosperity is based on the steady dynamic development of the economy, and on the steadfast building up of the production and scientific-technical potential. Thus the republic's output of industrial production has increased, compared with the ninth 5-year period, by R123.5 billion, or almost 33 percent; and agricultural production in the communal sector by R10 billion, or 11 percent.

The 5-year increase in the national income will have totaled R70 billion, or approximately as much as the entire 1975 national income.

It is highly significant that more than four-fifths of that increase have been obtained through increasing labor productivity.

Capital investments in the national economy will have exceeded R93 billion, or nearly 19 percent more than in the preceding 5 years. Fixed assets will have increased by more than R50 billion. Some 150 modern large industrial enterprises will have been put into operation.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, a great deal has been done. THE HIGH APPRAISAL GIVEN IN COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO THE HEROIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS, KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND INTELLIGENTSIA WILL UNDOUBTEDLY INSPIRE THE SOVIET UKRAINE'S WORKING PEOPLE FOR NEW GLORIOUS DEEDS FOR OUR GREAT FATHERLAND'S PROSPERITY.

It is known that in the course of accomplishing the 5-year tasks, there were quite a few difficuties which, naturally enough, affected the growth rates. A part of those difficulties were of an objective nature, and this was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum . [paragraph continues]

But one must not overlook the fact that the necessary management level and high implementation discipline have not been insured in all sectors, and that the reserves and possibilities available have not been fully utilized to raise production efficiency and to intensify development in all branches. This is one of the important causes of the failure to fulfill the plans for a number of items, of the deficiencies and bottlenecks in the national economy.

The critical remarks made at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on those issues fully apply to our republic.

Notwithstanding the overfulfillment of the annual plans for marketing industrial production in the republic as a whole by more than R4 billion, serious shortcomings in the organization of production and capital construction have made some associations and enterprises unable to cope with the planned targets for production output, for reducing costs and for incomes. Individual branches have not reached the level fixed under the 5-year plan for a number of items. In particular, the targets set for coal output and the production of ferrous metals have not been fully met. Miscalculations in planning and in material-technical supplies, as well as shortcomings in their management are primarily accountable for the situation prevailing in those branches for a number of years.

The difficult weather conditions in 1979 and 1980, and the insufficient work performed to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, have resulted in a shortfall in the plans for the output of farm and animal produce; and this, naturally, has affected the work of processing industries and the supplies to the population of some foodstuffs.

Certainly, all that calls for resolute steps to eliminate the causes reducing the rates of our economic growth. It calls for very smooth work in all sectors, and for every communist and laborer's high responsibility and good organization.

Comrades, while drafting the 1981 plan for economic and social development, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers proceeded from the party's long-term economic strategy and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning the most important issues of the country's productive forces. The plan calls for measures to eliminate bottlenecks in the national economy, to raise the efficiency of communal production and to attain better final results. It is also important that the plan has made provision for the modernization of basic industrial branches, for further improvements in technical equipment at farms, for concentrating resources in capital construction, for an increase in the production of consumer goods and for transportation development.

The plan and budget for next year continue to pursue the party line aimed at improving the living standards of the people. They call for the further economic development of the country as a whole and of each union republic, for the consolidation and development of the united national economic complex, and for maintaining the defense potential of the fatherland at the appropriate level.

"OUR COUNTRY," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "HAS ENTERED THE EIGHTIES IN POSSESSION OF A GREAT ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POTENTIAL AND OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED CADRES. WE CONFIDENTLY LOOK INTO THE FUTURE."

The republic's draft 1981 state plan for economic and social development and the draft state budget are part and parcel of the all-union plan and budget, and stem from the latter. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the draft documents and for the most part endorsed them. After the discussion at the present plenum, the republic's Council of Ministers will present the draft plan and budget for examination at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Materials distributed among Central Committee members show major indexes in the plan and budget. They make it evident that in the first year of the new 5-year period, the republic's economy will be given a further all-round development.

FURTHER ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT

The national income will increase 3.8 percent to total R83.6 billion. The volume of industrial production will go up 3.5 percent. Taking into account the existing structure of industry, this is a rather significant increase. The gross output of agriculture should reach a value of R31 billion, exceeding the output expected this year by more than 18 percent. The plan calls for R19.2 billion of capital investments in the development of the national economy, or 3.6 percent more than in the current year.

It is to be emphasized that increased labor productivity should be accountable for 91 percent of the increase in the national income, for more than two-thirds of the increase in industrial production, and for the entire production increase in agriculture and in the volume of building and assembly works.

The plan calls for a number of measures to further improve the living standards of the people. The real per capita incomes of the population will rise 2.9 percent, and the communal funds of consumption 4.3 percent. Some 18.8 million square meters of housing space should be put into service next year, and this will make it possible to improve housing conditions for 1.6 million persons.

It is only natural, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that individual indexes in the plan have been drafted with an eye on the bottlenecks still existing in the national economy, in particular on the shortage of certain material-technical resources and the difficulties in freight transportation. Tasks stemming from the 1981 national economic plans are painstaking, particularly for such items as coal mining, iron smelting and the procurement of farm produce.

For this reason it is necessary, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, to back those tasks with intensified organizational activity, high discipline and strict control.

In a word, in order to cope without fail with the tasks set under the plan, we must act energetically and purposefully, and must show initiative, socialist enterprise and persistency.

II. In the Economy Let Us Take a Sharper Turn Toward Accomplishing All Tasks Involving an Improvement in the Prosperity of the People

Comrades, WHILE DEFINING FUNDAMENTAL TASKS FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN 1981, THE 11TH 5-YEAR PERIOD AND A LONGER TERM, COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV PLACED IN THE FOREGROUND PROBLEMS WHOSE SETTLEMENT DETERMINES THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. IF SOLICITUDE FOR THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY IS REGARDED AS A MATTER OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE, Leonid Ilich emphasized, THIS IS PRECISELY A PARTY ATTITUDE.

TO IMPROVE THE SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS TO THE POPULATION AND, CONSEQUENTLY, TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF FARM PRODUCE is of paramount importance in this respect.

All of us are aware what enormous work has been performed by the party and people since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to pay the groundwork for an agriculture that would meet the needs of the country. And this has already produced appreciable results. The level of the per capita consumption of basic produce in the population is rising, and its structure is improving.

According to statistical data published, in the last 15 years the per cepita consumption of meat products in the population increased almost 50 percent, that of fish 20 percent, that of milk products 37 percent, and that of eggs 85 percent. It should be borne in mind that in that period the republic's population increased by 4.8 million.

However, as a result of the improved material prosperity of the working people, the demand for such products as meat and milk has been growing more rapidly than their production. For this reason there are some difficulties in the supplies to cities and industrial centers.

To hasten the development of agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee has confirmed the principled line proceeding from the need to continue to assign to that branch large capital investments and material resources. At the same time more pains should be taken that the resources assigned, mineral fertilizers and equipment be used at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a sensible and thrifty way and that they produce maximal returns.

The value of fixed production assets at the republic's kolkhozes and state farms now exceeds R41 billion against R28.7 billion in 1975. But, compared with the ninth 5-year period, returns from investments in the current 5-year period have declined. In Krymskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Khersonskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts they are particularly low.

There are quite a few farms, rayons and even individual oblasts where capital investments are increasing, yet the output of production has for a number of years been standing still. Whereas, for example, in Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Chernigovskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts, the average annual agricultural production in the current 5-year period has increased 12-16 percent, in Zhitomirskaya Oblast it has only increased 4 percent while capital investments increased 36 percent. The situation in Zakarpatskaya, Odesskaya Nikolayevskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts is hardly better.

Or let us consider the following question: In the last two 5-year periods, the capacities of sugar refineries in the republic increased by one-third. Expenditures for that purpose totaled more than R1 billion. But at the same time the difference between sugar content in beets accepted for processing and the actual sugar output has increased, and the processing season has only been reduced by 15 days. Improved technologies for beet storing and processing are being adopted too slowly. As a result of this, there are significant losses both in sugar beets and sugar.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee must closely analyze the causes of the unsatisfactory returns from investments made and must take appropriate steps.

In all that work, better use should be made of the experience of front-ranking farms, enterprises and rayons attaining good results every year; it is necessary to increase the responsibility primarily of leading cadres and specialists for the job commissioned, to enhance their initiative and to avoid small-minded tutelage and mere administering. This is required of us by responsible tasks set for the first year of the new 5-year period.

One of those tasks is to increase grain production. The 1981 plan calls for a gross yield of 50.6 million tons, or 7.5 million tons more than the average annual yield in the current 5-year period. The task is not easy, but feasible--we had such a production volume in 1978. Moreover, one should also take into account that the rates of increasing the output of animal produce largely depends on the level of grain production. For this reason we must do our utmost to overfulfill the plan. Whereas this year, because of the contingency of the most unfavorable weather factors, we were unable to insure the fulfillment of the pledges assumed, next year we must consider obtaining a gross grain output of 53 million tons as one of the most urgent tasks confronting each party organization and all working people in the republic.

Provisions have also been made for a considerable increase in the gross output and purchases of sugar beets, sunflower seeds, potatoes and other crops. The procurements of meat must increase compared with the current year by 275,000 tons, or nearly 8 percent, and those of milk by 750,000 tons, or 5 percent.

It should be emphasized that THE PRODUCTION LEVEL FIXED UNDER THE PLAN IS TO BE REGARDED AS A MINIMUM THAT MUST BE ATTAINED AT ANY PRICE.

As far as our urgent tasks are concerned, they call on all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts:

--To complete field operations, primarily the gathering of sunflower seeds, corn, rice and beets, and fallow plowing, as soon as possible;

--To fulfill without fail the plans set for outgoing [vykhodnoye] cattle and poultry stock;

--To see to it that fodder resources are used in the most thrifty manner (the stocks of coarse and juicy feed are significantly better than last year);

--To carry out cattle wintering in an organized manner, to increase milk yields and weight gains in fattening.

It is also advisable to continue to expand and mainly to improve the work of subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations, numbering at present about 3,400, to increase the output and purchases of animal produce at private subsidiary farms. To increase foodstuff stocks, it is also necessary to make better use of the possibilities of sheep and rabbit breeding and of fisheries.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the need to speed up drafting a special foodstuff program expected to combine problems conerning the development of agriculture and industrial branches servicing it, concerning procurement, storage, transportation and processing of farm produce, concerning the food industry and trade in foodstuffs.

The point is to improve the work of all sectors of the agroindustrial food complex that should be planned, financed and run as one single unit, and should produce good end results.

This program will form a part and parcel of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and its implementation should radically settle the entire food problem. One can say, comrades, that its implementation will be one of the central problems concerning our entire work in the new 5-year period.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments to work out a corresponding program for the republic and our suggestions to all-union organs.

The increased efficiency of agricultural production is directly connected with the settlement of social problems in the countryside. After the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, great progress has been made in this field. However, we must not overlook the fact that in the past 10 years the rural population in the republic decreased by 2.4 million. The fact that some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still short of comfortable dwellings, service and cultural establishments, kindergartens and nurseries and good roads, that good working conditions have not been provided everywhere for stockbreeders and machine operators is, to a certain extent, accountable for that too. For this reason we are called on to settle the problems of rural reconstruction more energetically and thoroughly, to find for this purpose the funds necessary both in the republic and in each oblast, rayon and farm, and to make broad use of the positive experience available in that field.

Comrades, THE OCTOBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EMPHASIZED THAT TO IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO SERIOUSLY IMPROVE THE MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS, TO EXPAND THEIR CHOICE AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY. THIS IS IMPORTANT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FOR INTENSIFYING INCENTIVES TO WORK AND FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF MONEY CIRCULATIONS.

The republic has done a great deal in recent years to promote the branches of the Group "B." A number of large and modern enterprises have been built and many existing plants and factories have been reconstructed. This has enabled the branches to increase production this year by R5.3 million compared with 1975. However, the choice of commodities is still unsatisfactory and the quality is poor. The Gosplan and the respective ministries have failed to eliminate the irregularities occurring in the trade of some goods, including in those most asked for. Such a situation calls primarily for significant improvements in the work of light industry, timber and wood processing enterprises, for their technical reequipment and for the further development of subsidiary crafts at kolkhozes. [paragraph continues]

It is important to see to it that the plans for the commissioning of capacities at enterprises manufacturing consumer goods be absolutely fulfilled.

Taking into account that the speedy development of the Group "B" branches is a task of paramount economic and political importance, the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized the need to promote the production of consumer goods on the basis of a well considered long-term program combining the efforts of all branches concerned.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly noted the great part of heavy and defense industry branches in increasing the production of many articles for cultural, service and domestic purposes. In the republic many enterprises deal with this matter of great state and party importance with high responsibility. Deserving commendation is the experience of the Malshev plant association in Kharkov. In the current 5-year plan period its production of consumer goods has increased 2.4 times. Those problems are also being seriously dealt with at the Southern machinebuilding plant, the Kharkov electroengineering plant, the Arsenal, the Kiev radio plant, the S.P. Korolev, the Electric precision instruments plant, the Zaporozhye transformer plant, the Ternopol Vatra and other associations.

At the same time some machine and toolbuilding, chemical and other heavy industry enterprises, particularly in Kievskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Volynaskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts, have been falling short of the targets for increasing the production of consumer goods, and some of them have even been falling short of the plans. The Gosplan and the soviets of people's deputies have been making poor use of their commissions in that field.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium must comprehensively and carefully examine problems concerning the development of the Group "B" industry in the republic and must outline a concrete program for 1981 and the entire 5-year period.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SINGLED OUT, FROM AMONG MAJOR SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION THAT SHOULD ALWAYS BE IN THE CENTER OF ATTENTION OF THE SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES AND UNDER THE STRICT CONTROL OF PARTY OBKOMS AND GORKOMS. "THAT WORK," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV EMPHASIZED, "IS TO BE REGARDED AS A DIRECT COMMISSION FROM THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum found it necessary to preserve the present large scope of housing construction in 1981 and the entire 11th 5-year period, and at the same time to improve the quality of houses. The CPSU Central Committee resolutely demanded putting an end to the practice of building new enterprises without providing sufficient housing resources and facilities for cultural and service purposes, and to bring to strict account those economic leaders who are infringing upon this order. For this reason the soviets of people's deputies that put up with chronic shortfalls from the plans for housing construction, and occasionally refuse to take steps to build houses and facilities for cultural and service purposes for enterprises that are under construction, alleging that the builders are short of capacities, those soviets must revise their positions.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the plans for housing commissioning were underfulfilled in Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts. Children's preschool establishments are being built in an unsatisfactory manner in Khmelnitskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts. Problems concerning house repair are still acute, particularly in Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Lvovskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Krymskaya oblasts and in the city of Kiev. The Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, oblispolkoms and Kievskiy Gorispolkom must more vigorously develop and consolidate the production basis of housing repair organizations. The Ministry of the Coal Industry and the respective oblispolkoms must attach the most serious attention to the development and comforts of miners' settlements.

ALL PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE LIVES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE CONSTANT ATTENTION ON THE PART OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, SOVIET ORGANS, ECONOMIC LEADERS AND TRADE UNIONS. ATTENTIVENESS AND SOLICITUDE FOR MAN SHOULD PERMEATE THE ENTIRE STYLE OF THEIR WORK. "SUCH AN ATTITUDE", COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV POINTS OUT, "SHOULD BE AN INALIENABLE FEATURE OF THE WORK OF EACH LEADER--BOTH GREAT AND SMALL. BUREAUCRATISM, HARD-HEARTEDNESS AND SELF-CONCEIT CANNOT AND MUST NOT HAVE ANY ROOM IN OUR SOVIET WAY OF LIFE."

In matters concerning the needs of people there are no trifles. In that sphere everything is important: The provision of the population with fuel, the organization of trade and public catering, the smooth operation of municipal and domestic services, and public order.

Careful attention must also be paid to such social questions as improvements in working conditions, health services, education and culture. In recent years, a great deal has been done to solve them, but much is still to be done. Some children still go to school in two shifts. Feeding children has not been properly organized everywhere. Many schools are short textbooks and visual aids, there are no gyms and frequently even no sports fields. Some hospitals and polyclinics have been accomodated by chance and are overcrowded. New methods of diagnosis and treatment, as well as modern drugs are being adopted too poorly. While working out the plan for the next 5-year period, it is necessary to provide concrete measures for the settlement of all those problems.

Naturally enough, problems concerning supplies to the population must be under particular control.

Our stocks of such foodstuffs as flour, groats, maccaroni, sugar, margarine, vegetable oil, and of vegetables such as cabbages, onions, carrots and beets are sufficient to meet the needs of the population, provided that they are used in a thrifty manner. As far as meat and milk products are concerned, they are being supplied in accordance with the stocks assigned, and steps are being taken to increase the stocks.

The known difficulties have arisen this year in the supplies of potatoes to the population. In these conditions it is very important to preserve the stocks made for the winter, to use them in a thrifty manner, to protect them from perishing and being squandered.

It is necessary to fight profiteers, swindlers and all those who are seeking to use the temporary difficulties and to profit at the expense of the laborer.

Party committees are obligated to strictly assess the manifestations of negligence, disorganization, disrespect and indifference to the legitimate needs and demands of people.

All these issues were closely examined at the conference held on 26 September with obkom first secretaries, leaders of a number of republic-level organizations and department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Obkoms, oblispolkoms and ministerial and departmental leaders must see to it that the decisions of the party Central Committee and the government on all problems concerning the lives of the people are implemented without fail.

III. Let Us Persistently Raise Economic Efficiency and Intensify Communal Production

Comrades, THE OCTOBER 1980 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STRONGLY EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS UNTHINKABLE TO ATTAIN OUR MAIN GOAL--TO STEADILY IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY--WITHOUT RAISING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND WITHOUT INTENSIFYING THE ENTIRE COMMUNAL PRODUCTION. Provisions have been made to make another big step in the 11th 5-year period to accomplish that key task for socialist management.

Economic efficiency, as is known, is inseparably linked with accelerating scientific-technical progress, with the broad application of new equipment and progressive technologies in the national economy, and with a significant increase in labor productivity attained on that basis.

IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THAT IMPORTANT TASK A PARTICULAR ROLE THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH ANYTHING, as Leonid Ilich said, BELONGS TO ENGINEERING. The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum are highly important for our republic, because the share of the machine building branch in the Ukraine is rather big.

In line with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, machine building has been developing at priority rates. Many new machines, mechanisms and tools have been developed at the level of the world's best models. Consistent pains are being taken to develop complete systems of machines and tools with increased capacity per unit. At the same time, a lag has been incurred in individual items of production. It is very urgent to raise the technical level of many machines. This primarily applies to some models of machines for road construction, individual kinds of machine tools and metallurgical equipment.

There are serious complaints about the technical standards and quality of a number of machines produced by some farm machine building enterprises, for example the Priluki and Uman plants building machines for stockbreeding and the Belaya Tserkov farm machine building plant, as well as of individual models of sowing machines, machines for seed treatment, sprinklers and others. A perturbing state of affairs has arisen in the commissioning of capacities for the production of turbines and power generators, T-150 tractors and engines for them, and equipment for the mechanization of stockbreeding farms and for fodder preparation.

At present, when tasks for renewing fixed assets and for the technical reequipment of national economic branches are becoming increasingly topical, particular attention must be paid to problems involving the development of machine building. The point is 1) to hasten the reequipment of machine building enterprises themselves and to adopt progressive technologies more extensively, and 2) to significantly improve the work of planning and designing organization, because some of them are still developing equipment that does not meet modern needs, does not insure a significant increase in labor productivity and does not facilitate labor.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum found it necessary to engage the best collectives of the Academy of Sciences, as well as scientists and designers working in the defense branches, in the further development of machine building. The plenum instructed them to give civil machine building practical assistance in the development of highly efficient and good machine models and in drafting concrete programs and tasks. The Ukrainian Gosplan and departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee are expected to make appropriate proposals concerning those questions.

It is known, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that the efficiency of work in all national economic branches largely depends on REGULAR FUEL AND ENERGY SUPPLIES. This calls for a significant improvement in the work of the coal, petroleum, gas and power industries.

As noted, the state of affairs in those branches, particularly in the coal industry, is not quite cheerful. In connection with this, important measures have been undertaken to develop, technically reequip and maintain the mining assets. Funds allocated for that purpose in the present 5-year period are significantly larger than in the preceding 5 years. The average annual normative capacity of mines has increased, the supplies of mining equipment have gone up 30 percent, and staffing has improved. However, the planned increase in coal output has not been attained.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo recently listened to a report by the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, and requested the ministerial board to seriously raise the level of control over the branch and to take urgent steps to remedy the situation.

It is necessary to accelerate the construction of atomic power stations in order to put the first block of the Rovno station into operation as soon as possible. to accelerate the commissioning of the third block in Chernobyl, and to make a serious advance toward putting into operation next year the first block of the south Ukrainian atomic power station.

It is also highly important to step up oil and gas output, to raise the efficiency of geological prospecting works, and to insure that fuel and energy are used in a thrifty manner. The Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification is obligated to ensure the smooth operation and effective use of highly economical power blocks and to tighten control over the observance of limits and norms set for electric power consumption.

Even the slightest manifestations of mismanagement and squandering must not be tolerated now. All steps must be taken to create the necessary fuel stocks at power stations, at coke-chemical and other plants, and at municipal and service enterprises. In this respect, a great deal depends on smoothness and efficiency in the work of the State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum paid much attention to the state of affairs in the chemical industry, to overcoming the lag in that important branch and to the elimination of internal disproportions in the branch. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that WITHOUT A MODERN GREAT CHEMISTRY THERE IS NOW NO EFFICIENT ECONOMY. Its role in developing agriculture and the branches of the "B" group, in eliminating the shortage of metals and in accelerating technical progress must increase.

To accomplish the tasks set for 1981 for chemical and petrochemical production, it is necessary 1) to improve the work of enterprises in that branch, primarily of the Azot Production Association in Cherkassy, the Vinnitsa chemical plant and the chemical industry production association in Slavyansk; and 2) to hasten the commissioning of the planned facilities for the production of carbamide in Cherkassy and Dnepropetrovsk, of sulfur at the Yavorov chemical combine, of chemical fiber in Zhitomir, of detergents in Vinnitsa, of soda in Lisichansk and of industrial rubber goods in Belaya Tserkov.

It should be pointed out that the share of chemical facilities in the general program for contract work in the republic is insignificant. However, the plans for their construction are not being fulfilled. The organization of the construction of chemical enterprises in Lvov Oblast is particularly unsatisfactory.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy dealt with questions concerning the work of FERROUS METALLURGY. The Board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take exhausting steps to radically improve the work of metallurgical, coke-chemical and ore mining enterprises, and to carry out in time measures necessary to fulfill the 1981 plan.

The fulfillment of the national economic plan and increasing production efficiency largely depend on the smooth work of TRANSPORTATION primarily of railroads. In common, we must set about that job, significantly improve the utilization of rolling stock, and sharply reduce car demurrages in loading operations. Reserves in that sphere are large. This primarily applies to the Lvov, the southwestern and the southern railroads where the indexes of exploitation work have deteriorated. More pains must also be taken to shift a part of freight from railroads to other kinds of transportation. In recent years the per-line output of motor vehicles and the average duration of work at many motor vehicle enterprises have decreased, and many trucks have been running long distances without any freight.

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers must closely examine the state of affairs and must take concrete steps to radically improve transport utilization.

As before, IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION it is highly important to concentrate resources on projects close to being commissioned and on priority projects, to reduce the scope of incomplete construction, and to commission projects of state importance on time.

Efforts to concentrate resources were made in the process of drafting the 1981 plan. The number of projects starting has been reduced and capital investments per project have increased.

At the same time a number of projects poorly provided with technical documentation, funds and material resources, projects very little advanced have been qualified as projects about to be commissioned and listed in the program for contracting ministries. The Ukrainian Gosplan must more firmly resist the departmental and parochial attempts to include in the plans as many new projects as possible.

To accomplish responsible tasks in the field of capital construction, it is necessary to considerably improve leadership in that branch. It is disturbing that in recent years the volume of contract work performed by prominent building organizations has not only failed to expand, but has even shrunk. The CPSU Central Committee plenum was right to criticize the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction for that.

It is to be pointed out that in the current 5-year period, the development of the production basis of the republic's building organizations has absorbed large resources. Facilities for the production of prefabricated ferroconcrete parts and of large-panel housing construction plants have expanded, and the production of steel structural parts, light filling materials and crushed stone has increased.

Since the fleet of machines and mechanisms has been expanded, the worker-fixed asset and the worker-machine ratios rose 33-49 percent. Nonetheless, the per worker output in the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises has only increased in the 5-year period 9 percent, and in the ministries of industrial construction and of rural construction as little as 2 percent.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium to carefully examine the state of affairs in capital construction and to take steps to improve it.

Today we will not deal in detail with all questions concerning the work of national economic branches, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. They were discussed at recent Central Committee plenum aktiv meetings and conferences in the Central Committee headquarters. The results of work performed in the 9 months of the current year were thoroughly discussed at the recent session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

The point is to take Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions as guidance, to deeply analyze the state of affairs of every branch, at each enterprise and association, and to outline and implement concrete measures aimed at the successful completion of the current year and at steady work from the first days of 1981.

IV. Let Us Raise the Level of Management. Let Us Improve Organizational and Political Work

Comrades, the accomplishment of the large-scale tasks set by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and better use of the intensive factors of economic development, will largely depend on FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, AND IN OUR ENTIRE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted decisions on improvements in the economic mechanism. The requirements set forth in those decisions were taken into consideration in working out the 1981 plan.

THE 11TH 5-YEAR PERIOD MUST MARK AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES OUTLINED BY THE PARTY. COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S PRINCIPLE THESES ON THE BROAD APPLICATION OF THE METHOD OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN PLANNING, ON INSURING A CORRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN CENTRALISM AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, AND ON FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MANAGEMENT ARE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT IN THIS RESPECT.

The purport of special programs in planning is to combine the interests of various national economic branches, to subordinate everything to the attainment of better final results and to overcome departmental and parochial barriers.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee theses, we in the republic are now working out six large comprehensive special programs that will turn into a component part of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Their implementation will help consolidate the technical basis of the branches of the fuel and energy complex, raise efficiency in the utilization of energy resources, and accomplish tasks connected with improving the quality of metal, reducing material consumption, further raising the efficiency of agricultural production and improving the use of labor resources.

Naturally enough, the implementation of those programs requires from our cadres high competence, business ability, responsibility, creative initiative and the ability to use levers making it possible to ensure the all-round intensification of production, to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to more speedily increase labor productivity. Many existing deficiencies take root in shortcomings occurring in management. Important questions are frequently being settled without a close and all-round scrutiny. Some leaders do not bother to weigh and consider everything carefully, and to adopt a competent and substantiated management decision.

Also attracting attention is the fact that analysis of the occurring processes is a sore spot in the activity of many ministries and departments, including the Gosplan, the State Committee for Material Supply of the National Economy and the Central Statistical Administration. As is known, without a careful analysis it is impossible to run the economy and social development in a competent way, it is impossible to look ahead.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have the right to count on big assistance in accomplishing all the practical tasks that are confronting us from academic and branch scientific-research institutes, including the establishments of the social sciences section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences such as the Economic Institute, the Council for the Study of Productive Forces in the Ukrainian SSR, the Institute of Industrial Economics, the Institute for Social and Economic Problems in Foreign Countries and others.

We have many highly qualified specialists in our management apparatus. However, it should be admitted that many of them exert only a poor influence on the state of affairs in national economic branches, and this is so mainly because the decisions adopted frequently find no continuation in appropriate organizational work directly at enterprises, projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers must take more effective steps to improve the activity of the management apparatus and to strengthen discipline in ministries and departments. One must take an attentive and not formal attitude to the accomplishment of the 1981 tasks set for the reduction of the administrative and management apparatus. The reduction must go in step with improvements in the structure of the apparatus, and with increased smoothness and efficiency in its work.

At every level we must intensify the struggle against manifestations of irresponsibility, lack of initiative and carelessness, and must resolutely get rid of functionaries who are unable to cope with their commissions, who behave incorrectly, who abuse their official positions for profit and cheat the state.

At the instruction of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, a check was recently made of the implementation of decisions concerning the struggle against the practices of doctoring books and eye washing. As it turned out, leaders of some ministries and departments failed to take due steps to eliminate those shameful phenomena. The practice of doctoring books is continuing in a number of branches, particularly in construction, motor transport, trade and consumer services. The Central Committee has severely punished N.V. Kurovskiy, Ukrainian deputy minister of procurements, and V.A. Lysenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of industrial construction. V.N. Otkidach, capital construction administration chief in the Ministry of Industrial Construction, has been dismissed from his office.

Leaders of some ministries and departments have been briefed about the unsatisfactory work aimed at the elimination of doctoring books in organizations under their jurisdiction. Party, soviet and economic organs have been instructed to take effective steps to comply with the requirements of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party central committees.

The following fact is evidence of what the lack of control and irresponsibility leads to. In the system of the Kirovogradskaya Oblast Consumers Union, a group of crooks and smart dealers was recently unmasked. In the Dnepropetrovsk administration for the supply of foodstuffs, timber and paper they acquired in excess of the norms set a significant amount of vegetable oil and then resold it at excessive prices to industrial enterprises for technical purposes. To cover up the criminal acts, fictitious documents were fabricated. They alleged that oil was procured at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and delivered to procurement organizations. In this way a large sum was added to the turnover plan and illegitimate bonuses were paid.

The culprits have been punished. But the fact is disturbing that in the course of the investigation some leading officials in the Ukrainian Ministry of Procurements took an unprincipled position and actually tried to fence off the criminals. The Central Committee's Party Commission has been instructed to examine the case and submit its proposals to the Central Committee.

To accomplish the tasks confronting us, we must improve work at all levels among cadres. The crux of the matter is to know people perfectly well, to assess their abilities and potential objectively, to distribute them correctly at the decisive sectors, to teach and assist them, and make demands on them.

Wherever the slightest deviation is incurred from the party principles of work among cadres, and wherever control slackens, serious costs are inevitable.

While examining a report by Cherkasskiy Obkom, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo recently condemned the practice existing in the oblast to fence off leading officials brought to account by the criticism of rank and file communists, because serious infringements committed by party members were not always discussed in basic party organizations. Some officials called to account for various infringements were even elected to leading party and soviet organs. All party committees, soviet organs, ministries and departments must draw appropriate conclusions from the Central Committee decision concerning Cherkasskaya Oblast.

We must be very exacting in assessing the work of cadres and their behavior, taking all factors into account, including public opinion. This must be an immutable rule: If a person has lost prestige in his collective, rayon, city or oblast, there is no room for him in a leading position.

In the interests of the cause, it is necessary to raise the level of work in basic party organizations and to strengthen their influence in labor collectives. It is also imperative to radically improve the work of trade union and Komsomol organizations and of people's control organs.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has worked out concrete measures concerning all those issues. They have been sent to obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms for implementation and for guidance in practical activity.

Comrades, in connection with the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, party organizations must develop broad agitation and propaganda work and engage in that responsible job leading cadres and numerous ideological aktivs.

An important role in disseminating the materials of the plenum and the session belongs to the media.

The substance and importance of the principled theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum on the vital issues of economic and social policy must be highlighted profoundly and thoroughly. [paragraph continues]

It is important to convincingly show the fruits of the enormous creative work carried out by the party and people in the 10th 5-year period, and to comprehensively highlight the importance of what has been done. At the same time it is necessary to show truthfully the difficulties that occur, the shortcomings and methods for their elimination, and to specifically criticize culprits.

In all the work to explain the plenum decisions, emphasis should be placed on the importance of the efforts of each laborer to implement the plans outlined, to further consolidate the potential of our state, and to improve the people's prosperity. EVERYONE SHOULD CLEARLY SEE THAT LABOR ALONE CREATES RICHES, MATERIAL WEALTH AND BASES FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIVING STANDARDS; EVERYONE MUST PERFECTLY LEARN AND PROCEED FROM THE IMMUTABLE TRUTH THAT ONE CAN ONLY DISTRIBUTE AND CONSUME WHAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED, AND NO MORE.

Consequently, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, ONE MUST WORK BETTER IN ORDER TO LIVE BETTER.

The propaganda work on explaining should be concentrated directly on collectives and should be used to intensify the struggle against those infringing upon labor discipline, upon the rules of socialist living together--truants, slovenly people, drunkards and grabbers.

To cultivate among people a conscientious attitude to their work, duties and the rules and principles of the socialist way of life; to cultivate the feeling of high civic responsibility, this is a paramount duty confronting every one: party organizations, soviet organs, economic leaders and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. Particular attention must continue to be paid to shaping those qualities among our young people.

The draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the period till 1990 will be published for public discussion. That important document will be examined at oblast party conferences, at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and in all party organizations.

To carry out that entire work in an organized and businesslike way and to make active use of it for the dissemination of our achievements and for fomenting a labor and political upsurge--this is a responsible duty of party committees.

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

There are only 2 months left to the completion of the 10th 5-year period, and no task is now more important or urgent than that to ensure its accelerated finish, to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the forthcoming 26th party congress.

Basic party organizations are now about to complete the accountability and election campaign. The campaign is successful and businesslike. Rayon and city party conferences will begin within a few days to be followed by oblast conferences. The results of what has been done are being scrutinized at every level, and tasks are being defined. Naturally enough, the attention of party conferences should be focused on the tasks set by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum. VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN'S PRECEPT ON THE NEED TO SINGLE OUT KEY ISSUES IN OUR WORK, TO DRAW APPROPRIATE CONCLUSIONS AND TO LEARN THE LESSON FOR THE FUTURE IS BASIC FOR US.

At conferences, party members make many concrete proposals and critical remarks. It is extremely important to comply with them and to take immediate appropriate steps, and to broadly highlight the course of the accountability and election campaign in the press, television and radio. "PUBLICITY AND THE INFORMATION OF THE MASSES ABOUT PARTY ACTIVITY," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV POINTS OUT, "ARE FOR US AN IMMUTABLE LAW."

ALLOW ME ON YOUR BEHALF TO ASSURE THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV PERSONALLY THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE, WELL AWARE OF THEIR DUTY, WILL DO THEIR UTMOST TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE OCTOBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, WILL HONOR THE 26TH CONGRESS OF OUR LENINIST PARTY IN A WORTHY WAY, AND WILL RESPOND TO ITS DECISIONS WITH CONCRETE DEEDS.

In the concluding speech, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

SPEECHES BY THE PLENUM PARTICIPANTS, AS WELL AS REPORTS AND CABLES RECEIVED RECENTLY BY THE CPSU AND THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES, REPUBLIC-LEVEL ORGANS, EDITORIAL BOARDS OF NEWSPAPERS, TELEVISION AND RADIO GIVE US EVERY GROUND TO DRAW THIS CONCLUSION: THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND THE THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED EVERYWHERE WITH APPROVAL AND ARE BEING ADOPTED AS AN URGENT PROGRAM FOR ACTIVITY. This inspires confidence that the plans drawn up by the party will be adopted by all laborers as their own and will be translated into reality without fail.

The plenum participants voiced a number of proposals, critical remarks and requests. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Council of Ministers will carefully examine them and will adopt the appropriate decisions. Certainly, remarks and proposals concerning ministries, departments and officials should be examined efficiently, without additional reminders.

Ministries and departments must as soon as possible complete the indexes of the 1981 plan, and must convey them to enterprises and associations, paying particular heed to the correct assignment of tasks for year quarters. At the same time work must continue on plan indexes for the 11th 5-year period.

In the immediate future it is important to induce labor collectives to adopt socialist pledges for the next year. Many collectives, rayons, cities, oblasts and branches will undoubtedly initiate traditional useful undertakings. Those patriotic initiatives must meet with support and must be broadly disseminated.

In addition to some theses in the report, I would like to emphasize the following points:

It is necessary to systematically explain to everybody that our ability to accomplish social tasks decisively depends on increased efficiency and rates of development.

At the same time the rates of increase of the national income primarily depend on how each member of our society works in his or her sector, on the quality of each one's work. This must be grasped by everybody--from the top to the bottom. This is precisely the point at which our efforts and the means of ideological work must be directed.

The funds of communal consumption are a great achievement of socialism indeed. Our people use them to effectuate their constitutional rights: Free education and health services, social insurance, sanatorium and resort services and so forth. In our republic alone those funds this year make up an enormous sum of $20.4 billion. This is more than our annual investments in the national economy. However, not everyone is aware of that and ponders that. People accept that as their due, as something self-evident. For this reason it is necessary to clearly show by concrete examples what those funds give each collective, each family and individual. It is necessary to convincingly disseminate by various means the enormous real advantages and social benefits offered to the laborer by socialism and socialism alone.

In connection with this let me raise one more point: The intensification of political posture in the work to meet the constantly growing needs of the people. Unfortunately, a narrow departmental attitude to the matter still persists both in the center and locally. Certainly, we must fight it. Everyone must care about the final goal of work--the fullest possible satisfaction of the needs of the population.

Letters and complaints received by party and Soviet organs, editorial boards of newspapers, radio and television are evidence of the frequent occurrences of an inattentive attitude to the daily needs of people. Persons received in audience say the same thing. Those letters and conversations make it obvious that locally, people occasionally run into manifestations of bureaucratism, hard-heartedness and indifference on the part of officials to legitimate requests and daily human needs. For this reason the working people are on the whole right in principle to pose the issue of the need to increase exactingness toward cadres.

The reading of letters frequently confirms the occurrences of doctoring books, squandering socialist property, mismanagement, abuses and other infringments. The manifestations of arrogance, rudeness and of a conciliatory attitude to spongers, drunkards, grabbers and persons wrongly behaving in life, on the part of individual leading workers, still persist.

The working people also report cases of negligence and irresponsibility on the part of some economic and trade workers. For this reason many goods are of poor quality, and it even happens that some indispensable articles are not on sale, people are indignant at shameful phenomena such as profiteering, the practice of selling goods in great demand under the counter, and extortion on the part of the staff of municipal and consumer services, and at administrative organs halfheartedly fighting that evil.

On closer look it turns out that the so-called "shortages" in most cases result from the reluctance of some leaders to properly set about adapting production to the needs of the population. Thus O. Ya. Kasyanenko, Ukrainian minister of light industry, is groundlessly trying in all-union organs to get a reduction in the plan for the manufacture of some commodities that are already in short supply. To the detriment of the market interests, Yu. F. Gayevskiy, Ukrainian minister of local industry, has adopted the line of manufacturing goods for industrial purposes, such as cable, chemical equipment, ventilators and even turning lathes. Unfortunately, the republic's Gosplan frequently puts up with such a situation. It was also noted that I.D. Stepanenko, Ukrainian council of ministers deputy chairman, failed to take effective steps to improve the work of ministries under his jurisdiction, particularly of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry.

It should also be noted that letters frequently report cases of unsatisfactory organization in health services, lack of attention to patients, as well as slowness in scrapping uncomfortable dwellings and in commissioning houses, defects in commissioned houses and red tape in house repair. In a number of places public transportation services are poor and the population is insufficiently supplied with fuel.

Officials responsible for the state of affairs in that field must more frequently get into the thick of the people, in enterprises and stores. They must know the life, the daily anxieties and worries of people, and must draw conclusions from them and take efficient and necessary steps.

To intensify mass political work, party committees must in advance draw up schedules for leading workers to meet--at least once a month--the working people, students, ex-servicemen and labor veterans both at their working places and in dwellings.

Boards of a number of ministries must significantly raise the level of control over branches and must make reasonable use of every specialist for that purpose. More initiative and more concrete and businesslike proposals are essential.

The state of affairs at a number of sectors proves that not all leading workers have been able to grasp tasks confronting them: for this reason they failed to draw appropriate conclusions and, consequently, to take practical steps. Some leaders have put up with the chronic lag, and some are wasting their fighting qualities and using their efforts not to overcome the existing difficulties, or to find ways to accomplish tasks facing them, but to find "objective causes" accountable for the failures incurred and to avoid responsibility. Unfortunately, party committees do not always assess such behavior in principle. Certainly, that must not be tolerated any further.

It must be clear to everyone--and this should be particularly emphasized--that new responsible tasks call on every Soviet man, on every communist, and more so on every leader to have a special discipline, businesslike initiative and particularly smooth work. We must not be mere onlookers registering events. We must not restrict ourselves to stating the facts and to criticizing shortcomings. We must act energetically and efficiently.

To remedy the unsatisfactory state of affairs at individual sectors as soon as possible signifies passing the test of maturity. We can and must do it.

OUR PARTY ADVANCES TOWARD THE 26TH CONGRESS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, WITH A CLEAR PROGRAM FOR ACTION AND IN CLOSE UNITY WITH THE PEOPLE. THAT PROGRAM HAS FOUND APPROVAL AND ACTIVE SUPPORT ON THE PART OF ALL SOVIET PEOPLE.

Evidence of that is the warm response to the appeal addressed by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the workers, kolkhoz peasants, intelligentsia and all working people in the country to mark the congress of the Leninist party with new labor achievements and to exert their efforts, knowledge and experience to successfully fulfill the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-year period.

The accomplishment of this task largely depends on each of us present in this hall.

Therefore, let us do our utmost so that the communists and all working people in our republic contribute their worthy part to the accomplishment of the tasks set.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS LEGISLATION ON OFFICIAL ABUSES

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[Editorial: "Strengthening Legality and Law and Order"]

[Text] The Soviet state of all the people is consistently steering a course toward the consolidation of socialist legality and the development and enhancement of Soviet democracy. Quite recently acts have been passed aimed at further expanding the powers of the soviets, improving the activity of the law conservation organs, and enhancing the public's role in safeguarding order. The improvement of educational work and the prevention of law violations were actively promoted by the CPSU Central Committee resolutions adopted in 1979 "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and "On the Improvement of Work in Safeguarding Law and Order and Stepping up the Struggle Against Law Violations" and the corresponding resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, adopted USSR and union republic fundamentals of legislation on administrative law violations--an important legal enactment proceeding from the provisions contained in the materials of the party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and other party documents and based on the USSR Constitution and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on questions of strengthening discipline and legality and safeguarding the interests of society and the right of the individual.

In the country of developed socialism and true democracy broad opportunities have been opened up for displaying the masses' creative initiative and labor and political activeness and for implementing citizens' rights and freedoms. At the same time the significance of the unfailing observance of the laws and norms of communist morality and rules of the Soviet way of life also increases. That is why the struggle against negative manifestations like petty hooliganism, drunkenness, petty embezzlement, petty speculation and traffic violations is important today. Resistance to these violations verging on crime is an important condition for the safeguarding of public order, the consolidation of discipline and the success of crime prevention work.

Strict accountability is also needed for the violation of rules connected with nature conversation, the saving and rational use of natural resources, the creation of normal conditions for citizens' labor and leisure, and the protection of their health. The USSR Supreme Soviet session cited the following figures: Last year over 60,000 people were fined and over 5,000 lost their hunting permits for violating hunting rules; about 300,000 people incurred administrative sanctions for violating fishing regulations; about 400,000 fines were imposed by the state sanitary inspectors for violations of hygiene regulations by food industry, public catering and trade enterprises. An even larger number of fines are imposed for violating traffic regulations.

The law adopted clearly defined the range of organs and people authorized to impose administrative sanctions and established the procedure for examining and resolving administrative cases. These are very important provisions expressing concern for the strict observance of legality. The choice of penalty for an offense with unfailing consideration of its gravity, the nature of the offense, the personality of the culprit, the degree of his guilt, his assets and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances must be an unshakeable principle. In brief, it must accord with the rules of socialist legality, justice and humanism.

The soviets have an important part to play in the struggle for exemplary law and order. Under the USSR Constitution the soviets are called on to ensure the observance of laws and the conservation of state and public order and citizens' rights and freedoms. They coordinate on their territory the work of all state and public organs for the prevention of administrative offenses and guide the activity of the organs under their jurisdiction designed to combat law violations. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast, for instance, this work has helped to reduce the number of traffic offenses by 17 percent in 5 years.

The local soviet ispolkoms form administrative commissions which examine cases of administrative law violations. And where the work of these collegial organs has been well set up and where the soviets pay due attention to them and give them daily assistance, the commissions are waging an effective struggle for law and order.

The Communist Party pays great attention to the task of enhancing educational and preventive work. The law obliges state organs, public organizations and labor collectives actively to implement law violation prevention measures and to reveal and eliminate the causes and conditions which contribute to these law violations. And of course this work must proceed in close connection with the plans for the collectives' economic and social development, so that concern is displayed everywhere for every person and at the same time instances of drunkenness, hooliganism, embezzlement and other antisocial manifestations are assessed in a strict and principled manner and specific and effective measures unfailingly based on law are adopted with regard to them.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed that in the struggle against negative phenomena in our reality "it is essential to make full use of the opinion of the labor collective, press criticism, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--all the means at our disposal." That is why an active role in ensuring exemplary order in residential districts and at enterprises is assigned to public organizations, members of the voluntary people's militia, comrades' courts, the public order conservation centers and other independent organizations of the population.

The fundamentals of legislation on administrative law violations will be part of the USSR Code of Laws and will promote the consolidation of Soviet law and order and socialist legality, the creation of favorable conditions for Soviet people's work and leisure and even more reliable safeguarding of the interests of the citizen and society.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ATHEISTS, BELIEVERS ASSERTED

LD071401 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Candidate of Juridical Sciences and Lecturer G. Khachatryan article: "Freedom of Conscience and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In the ideological struggle against the USSR bourgeois propaganda disseminates lying fabrications about human rights violations in our country. Particular emphasis is placed on the problem of freedom of conscience. Socialism's opponents try to make out that in the Soviet Union religion is banned, the clergy are persecuted and believers' rights are infringed in every possible way. At the same time bourgeois ideologists claim that real freedom of conscience exists only in the Western countries.

The facts testify yet again that the democratic freedoms proclaimed by bourgeois constitutions are purely formal.

In bourgeois states' constitutions you constantly come across regulations regarding "freedom of religion" and "freedom of religious belief." But no bourgeois state has any laws protecting citizens' rights to be atheists and to carry out antireligious propaganda. The interests of the millions of people who do not believe in God are completely ignored.

The full implementation of political freedoms, including freedom of conscience, became possible only after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which for the first time in history eliminated the bourgeois sociopolitical system, which needed support from religion and the church. From its very first days the Soviet state steered a course toward establishing real freedom of conscience.

The separation of church and state means that the state does not interfere in religious organizations' internal, canonical life and they, in their turn, do not interfere in any state affairs. The function of the church is to perform religious rites and satisfy believers' religious requirements. Naturally, there are and can be no representatives of religious organizations in Soviet state organs, just as, conversely, there are no state representatives within the church's leading organs.

All Soviet citizens have the right to freedom of conscience. In other words, each USSR citizen voluntarily and independently decides the question of his attitude toward religion--whether to be a believer or an atheist. All citizens enjoy equal rights and have equal duties to the state irrespective of their attitude toward religion. Indications of attitudes toward religion are debarred from all official documents. The state keeps no records of its citizens' religion. Merely these legislative provisions are quite enough to demonstrate the falseness and baselessness of the rumors of the "persecution of believers" in the USSR circulated by bourgeois propaganda. The fantasies about "oppression" of the clergy are also completely without foundation. You only have to note that in our country there are almost 20 ecclesiastical educational establishments (including the ecclesiastical seminary in Echmiadzin) specializing in training professional ministers of religion.

In that case how is it possible to talk of "persecution" of the clergy?

Insofar as the churches and chapels of various religious denominations operate openly and freely, no Soviet person is forbidden by law to visit them. Religion is the personal, private concern of USSR citizens, and no one has the right to control [kontrolirovat] their visits to religious buildings.

Special mention must be made of the fact that bourgeois propaganda tries to interpret the article of the USSR Constitution which speaks of the freedom of antireligious propaganda as signifying a lack of true equality between believers and atheists in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

The former, so the argument runs, are forbidden to carry out religious propaganda in public places, while the latter are permitted to carry out propaganda of atheism. Let us consider this issue in more detail.

As already noted, believing USSR citizens have the constitutionally guaranteed right to create associations (churches, communities, groups and so forth) with a view to satisfying their religious requirements, unhindered by anyone, free religious propaganda takes place in the most diverse forms in churches and other religious buildings.

Now let us imagine similar actions outside religious buildings: in the street, parks, clubs and so forth. In this case who would be the target of the religious propaganda--believers or atheists? The latter, of course. But why should they have to listen to fantastic ideas and appeals with which atheists totally disagree?

The law guards believers' rights, protecting them from insults to their religious feelings. It prohibits all atheist speeches and actions in religious buildings. But the same law also prohibits insults to atheist feelings, which are inevitable when an attempt is made to deliver religious speeches outside chapels. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that atheists constitute the overwhleming majority of the population in the USSR--more than 85 percent--which again emphasizes the profound democratism of the Soviet social system, which grants the religious minority equal rights with the atheist majority.

On the other hand, atheists also have the right to satisfy their spiritual needs and to freely express their antireligious convictions. But, as has already been said, atheists do not foist these convictions on believers in churches and chapels, but express them in public places. Atheist lectures and conversations are always open to believers--they can express and defend their own views one way or another there.

If freedom of conscience is indeed implemented in the USSR and the Soviet Constitution permits believers to satisfy their religious requirements, then to what end is atheist propaganda carried out?

There can be only one answer: Atheist education in the USSR is carried out in the name of the interests of believers themselves and of all Soviet society. Religion in any form, however modernized, remains a false, antiscientific ideology and impedes genuine social progress. So it does not accord with the working person's real interests and hampers his all-round development and thereby the progress of society as a whole. The desire to free believers' consciousness and feelings from their spiritual fetters and to channel their vitality and capabilities for the good of society--that is the noble, humane goal of atheist education.

The attempts by bourgeois propaganda to portray believers in the USSR as deprived citizens in terms of their rights are absolutely at variance with reality. The Soviet state of the whole people is equally concerned about the rights of all its citizens--both atheists and believers. While ensuring the real conditions for the satisfaction of believers' religious requirements, our society at the same time helps them to realize the utter untenability of their delusions and voluntarily, without any coercion, rid themselves of them. This is one of socialist democracy's great advantages over bourgeois democracy.

TRADE UNIONS HANDLING OF WORKER-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES DESCRIBED

LD061323 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 5 November 1980, carries on pages 10 and 11, under the headline "Our Trade Unions," the 7,200-word text of the "report from the AUCCTU" by special correspondents V. Bonch-Bruyevich and V. Vyzhutovich. The report describes the activities of the AUCCTU and cites numerous specific cases of AUCCTU action in worker-management disputes to illustrate that: "Any conflict that may arise between a working person and the administration is resolved primarily with regard for the working person's interests." The authors deride the Western "myth" that "trade unions in the USSR are 'not independent,'" countering with accounts of trade unions overruling ministerial objections to their sanctions against managers who have failed to observe the requirements of labor and safety legislation or have been responsible for other malpractices.

ECONOMIC FUTURE DEPENDS ON DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA

LD092340 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet Union's economic future is inseparably connected with Siberia. National economic programs for the end of this century and the beginning of the next are closely connected with the development of this region. Responsible for 20 percent of the world's industrial output, the Soviet Union is one of the few countries which develops relying exclusively on its domestic resources, most of them in Siberia. But it's not easy to develop these resources. That's why, despite the inspiring forecasts of specialists who visualised the rapid economic growth of Siberia, at present it plays a modest role in national industrial production--some 10 percent of Soviet output or 2 percent of the figure for the world.

Today in Siberia, transporting a drilling rig by 70 or 100 km costs us as much as making this rig, not to speak of the fact that in north Siberia nonwinterized machinery does not stand frosts which make metal as brittle as glass. Employing as little as one twelfth of the national labor force Siberia is actually short of labor. Every worker is highly valued in Siberia because we cannot expect that many people will come there. The USSR has 2 million job vacancies and the living conditions in Siberia are naturally more difficult than in developed regions. In the past, financial considerations too, frequently prevented us from starting any development projects in Siberia because they are more expensive both in absolute and relative terms than the national average.

In 1976-1980 the Soviet Union invested 25 billion roubles into the West Siberian oil and gas complex in Tyumen. If the Tyumen resources had been situated in the centre of the European USSR their development expenses would have been 50 or 60 percent less.

Whereas now Siberia contributes some 10 rubles to every 100 rubles' worth of generated national income it claims 12 rubles out of every 100 rubles in investments.

Transport expenses are particularly high in Siberia. Transport is Siberia's development bottleneck. Siberia has few railways and roads which are exploited on the top limit of economic expediency. In other words, the development of Siberia requires huge funds. However, it is economically inevitable because we cannot take Siberian oilfields across the urals to the European USSR. In the past 15 years West Siberia has increased oil output from 1 million to 315 million tons a year, having ensured the entire increment in oil extraction in the USSR. This country became the world's biggest oil producer having also compensated for production falls in traditional oil areas.

In June 1980 leading scientists and economic executives came together in Novosibirsk to determine the proportion of investments in Siberia so that they would not adversely affect Soviet economic performance in general. They concluded that an optimal case Siberia's growth rate should exceed the national average by a third. However, it is difficult to secure such rates. In 1975, despite the vital importance of the region Siberia imported about 3 billion rubles' worth of goods more than it exported. Eventually, Siberian deposits will make it possible to considerably reduce mining costs. What will boost Siberian industry is the completion of the 3,200 km-long Baykal-Amur Railway and rapid economic development of the 1-1/2 million square kilometers area lying on both sides of the railway. This will facilitate the development of the extraction of minerals in Siberia.

MINISTER I.I. PUDKOV VISITS MOLDAVIA, DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT

LD061057 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Minister's Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] I.I. Pudkov, minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances was in Moldavia 27-28 October. He met with I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. During the conversation, in which S.K. Grossu, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and B.N. Savochko, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, took part, prospects for the economic and social development of the sector's enterprises located in the republic, for increasing their output of consumer goods and for improving their quality were examined.

Comrade Pudkov visited Kishinev's refrigerator plant and the Elektromashina plant where he showed interest in production organization and the development of new household equipment and discussed with specialists the tasks of expanding the enterprises in the 11th 5-Year Plan. At a food industry equipment plant he paid special attention to the progress of work in setting up a foundry production unit which, according to the socialist pledges, is to be commissioned ahead of schedule this year.

During his visit to the all-union technological design institute for household electrical machines and appliances the minister familiarized himself with how the preparation of projects for the modernization, retooling and specialization of the ministries' plants is proceeding and also with the standardized, highly productive equipment which is being developed for these plants.

BRIEFS

KAMCHATSKAYA OBLAST ACHIEVEMENTS--Comrade Dmitriy Ivanovich Kachin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Kamchatskiy Obkom, told a meeting of the aktiv of the Kamchatskaya Oblast party organization held this week that work teams of some 180 Kamchatka enterprises, 718 shops and sections, and the crews of 130 transport and fishing vessels have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule. During the current 5-year plan, Kamchatka has contributed some 1.22 billion more rubles worth of products than during the previous 5-year plan to the economy of the country. Furthermore, there is a plentiful supply of meat and dairy products on sale in stores. The sale of apples from the south is brisk, not to mention vegetables with which the oblast has recently been innundated. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 6 Nov 80 SK]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-8 NOV

LD090234 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 and 8 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

7 November

TASS reports that agricultural workers of Morskiy Kray have grown a good harvest and successfully fulfilled their socialist obligations for sales to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables; 130,000 tons of grain, 86,000 tons of potatoes and over 100,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered to procurement points. The kray's farms have fully supplied themselves with seeds for grain of next year's harvest. (1330 GMT)

8 November

Tadzhikistan has grown a record cotton crop, and the country has already received 984,000 tons of raw cotton, which is 84,000 tons above plan. Almost one-third of the harvest was made up of fine-staple varieties. The harvest continues during the holiday. It has been decided to bring the gross crop to 1 million tons. In Saratovskaya Oblast the plowing plan has been overfulfilled. More than 4.5 million hectares have been prepared for next year.

LITHUANIAN OFFICIAL SEES 'ACUTE' FODDER PROBLEM

LD071443 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[EL'TA report: "The Main Task Is To Prepare Well for Winter"]

[Excerpts] Vilnyus, 31 Oct--A republican conference has been held in the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss the tasks of party, soviet and agricultural organs in organizing the production and procurement of livestock products in the 1980-1981 winter period.

A report was delivered by R. Songayla, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party CP Central Committee.

In implementing the comprehensive program for the development of agriculture outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, it was noted at the conference, the republic's farmers have achieved considerable successes. But the past few years, which have been unfavorable for agriculture, have hindered their attainment of the goal planned.

The situation which has arisen demands that the greatest attention be focused on livestock raising--above all, that normal wintering of livestock be ensured on all farms and in every livestock unit.

Fodder is the most acute problem; not enough has been procured. That is why every farm must seek the most rational methods in order to produce as much output as possible with what is available and fulfill plans for the sale of livestock products to the state. On the other hand, even now, as far as conditions permit, it is necessary to display concern for augmenting fodder resources. Farmers must gather all fodder and sugar beet tops and vegetable waste. Potential still exists for preparing a certain quantity of grass meal. It is particularly important to prepare as much conifer meal and paste as possible.

Here the republic's foresters must help the farms.

The most difficult thing is to lay in a stock of concentrates. It is therefore expedient to give the bulk of these to hogs, young animals and fresh cows. [paragraph continues]

Because of the shortage of concentrates it is recommended that hogs, particularly the breeding herd, be fed with grass meal, flax and clover chaff and fodder roots. Every farm should also create its own stocks of these types of fodder for feeding farrowing sows and piglets.

The rational and economical use of fodder is promoted by the model rations worked out by the Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Raising. Farms must elaborate accurate plans for fodder expenditure throughout the period of wintering of livestock for each livestock unit and for individual types and groups of livestock. They must plan a procedure and schedules for fodder expenditure. Fodder must only be issed in the quantities laid down, strictly observing feeding norms. Good accouting is necessary everywhere. In view of the fact that this year farms are unevenly supplied with fodder, rayon agricultural administrations must now display concern for redistributing it. This winter it is necessary to make particularly through use of supplementary fodder resources--waste from food enterprises and the meat, dairy and canning industry--and the collection of these resources must also be better organized at public catering enterprises in rayon centers.

Experience shows that fodder is used significantly better when it is correctly prepared--crushed, enriched, steamed and made into mixture. It is the duty of rayon agricultural administrations and rayon production associations to display concern so as to ensure that fodder preparation shops and areas are installed and prepared as quickly as possible on every larte cattle unit. It is also necessary to make more productive use of fodder pelletizers and granulators and to use them to procure more fodder from straw, grass meal and other supplements. Livestock readily eat such fodder and moreover if it is used together with silage or cured hay it is possible to achieve high milk yields and good weight gains.

The milk production situation has deteriorated recently, and not only for objective reasons. In some rayons and on some farms there has been insufficient flexibility and skill in organizing and pasturing of livestock. Livestock workers face the task of doing everything possible to ensure that this year milk yields per cow average at least 3,000 kg. That is why it is very important to organize the feeding of cows correctly on every farm. First and foremost, they must receive an adequate quantity of succulent and coarse fodder, while concentrates should be allocated strictly according to productivity. At the same time more milk must be sold to the state. This problem is associated with questions of improving the reproduction of cattle, preserving productive cows and improving the composition of the herd. Veterinary services must resolve these questions better.

On the basis of the fodder structure the main meat production reserve at the end of this year and particularly in the first half of next year will be cattle. That is why it must not be forgotten that fodder is used most economically when cattle are raised intensively. It is recommened that cattle be given more cured hay and silage, since there are considerable quantities of these fodders on the farms. It will be easier to resolve this task if groups are set up for young cattle's final fattening, where the livestock will be fattened particularly intensively. At the same time it must be ensured that more calves are purchased from the population. Young cattle should continue to be raised on farms' livestock units.

Nor must there be any slackening of attention toward hog production. If the hog population does fall slightly on certain farms, it must be restored next year.

Poulty raising is also of great significance in the cause of improving supplies of products to the population. That is why workers in this sector must seek additional reserves for increasing the production of output. Favorable conditions must also be created for the public to raise livestock and poultry, so that as much meat and milk as possible can be purchased from the population.